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**Raucher et al.**

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(54) **INHIBITION OF METASTASIS BY CELL PENETRATING PEPTIDES**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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(22) Filed: **May 27, 2010**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

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(60) Provisional application No. 61/044,398, filed on Apr. 11, 2008, provisional application No. 60/762,919, filed on Jan. 27, 2006.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61K 38/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **A61K 38/00** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... **A61K 38/00**  
USPC ..... **530/300, 350; 514/1.1**  
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A compound including a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) and elastin-like polypeptide (ELP), and a method for use thereof, are useful for inhibiting the proliferation of cancer.

**8 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets**

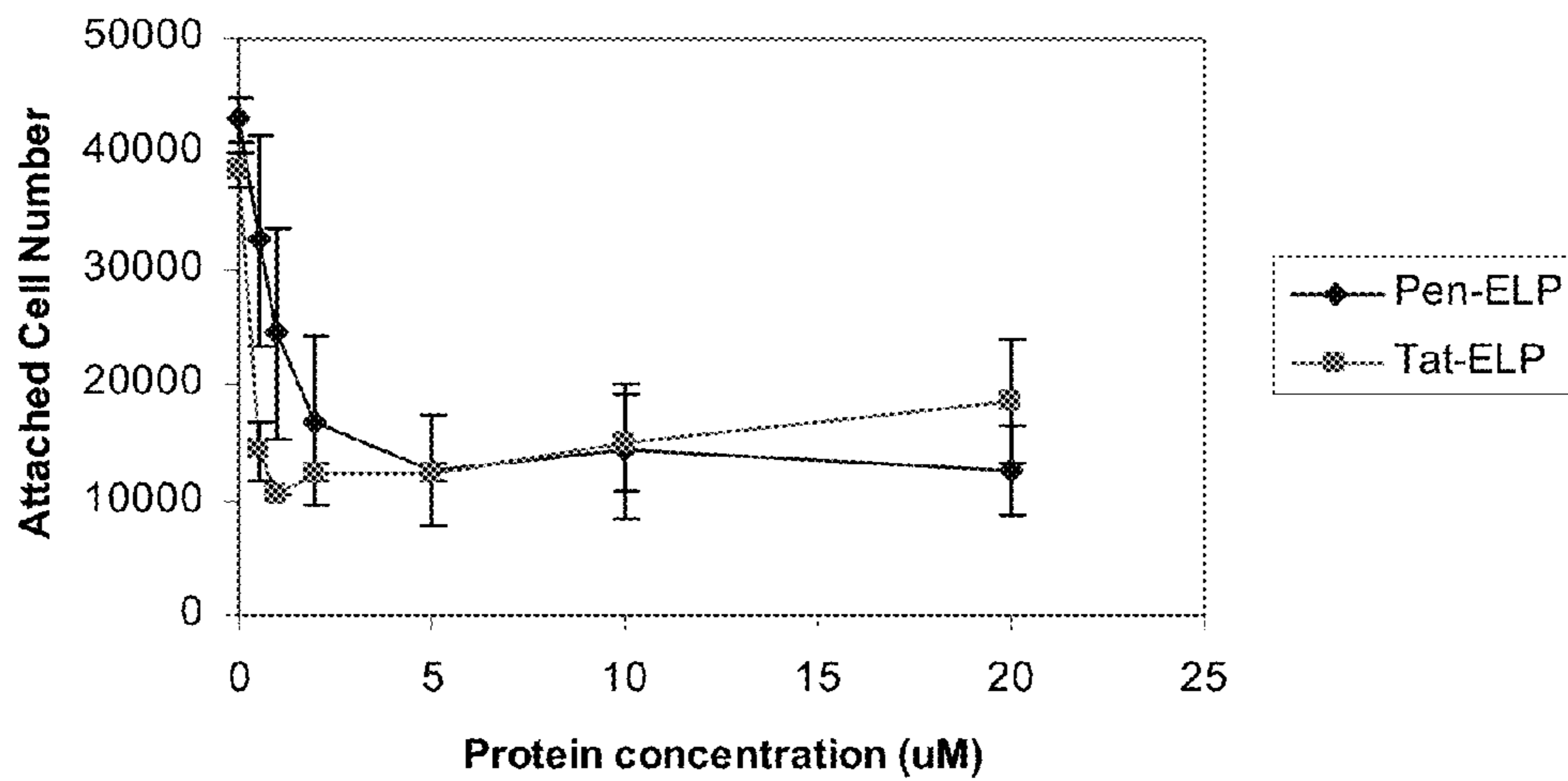


Figure 1.

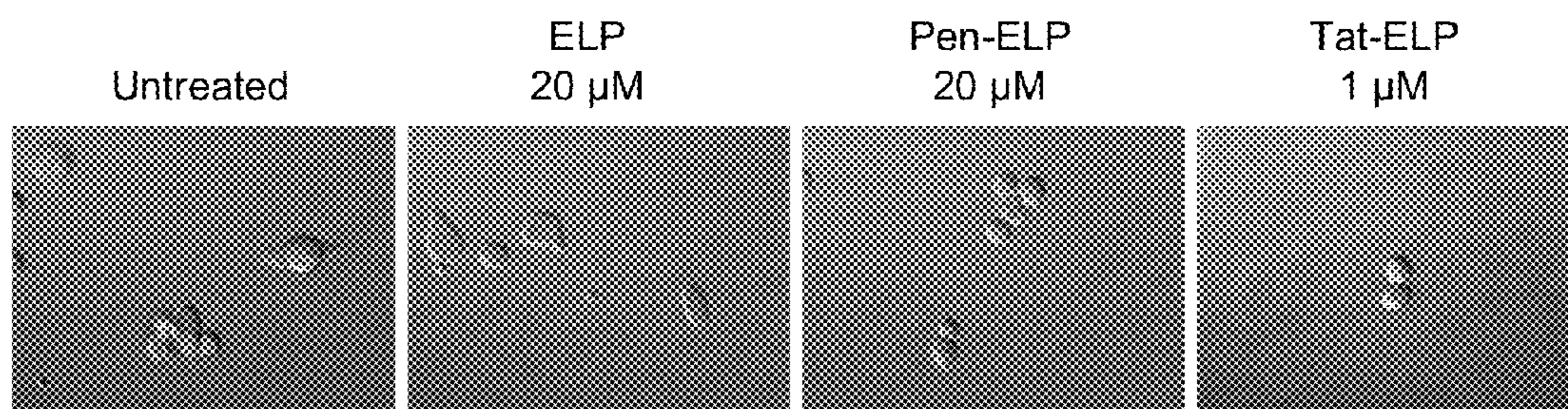


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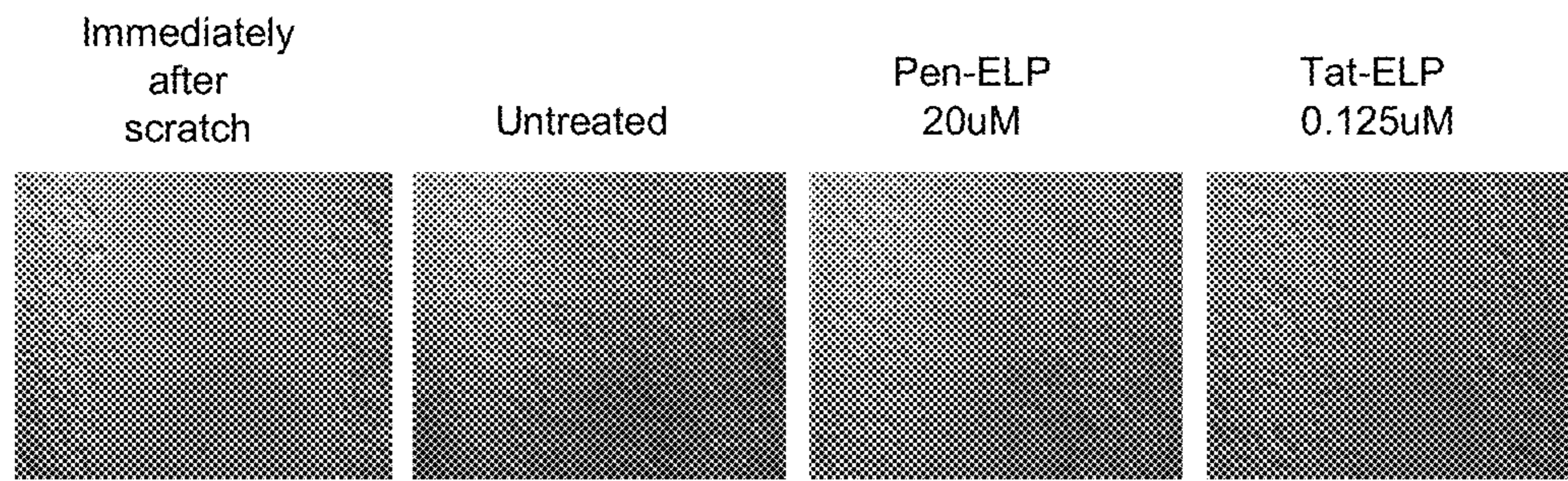


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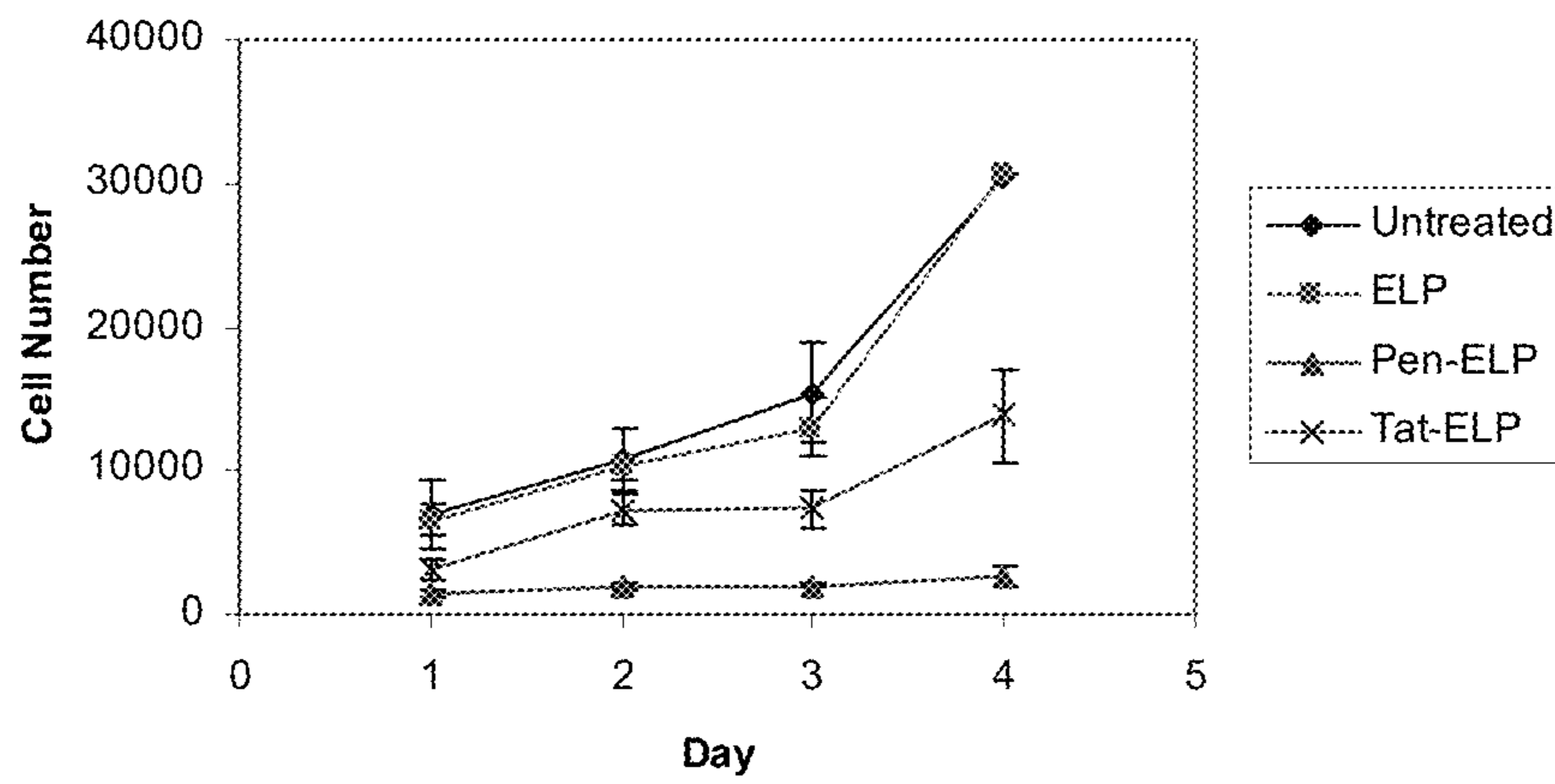


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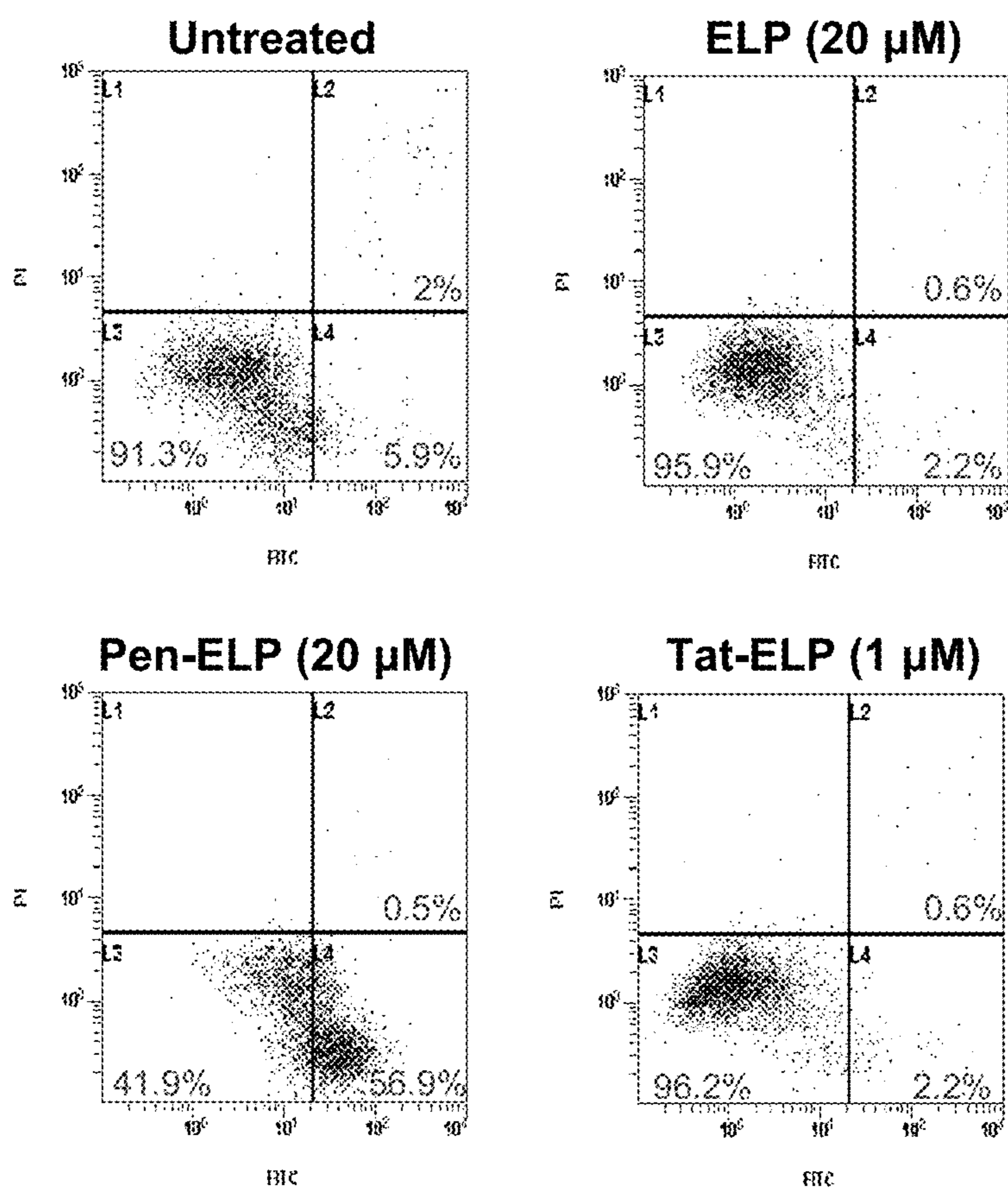


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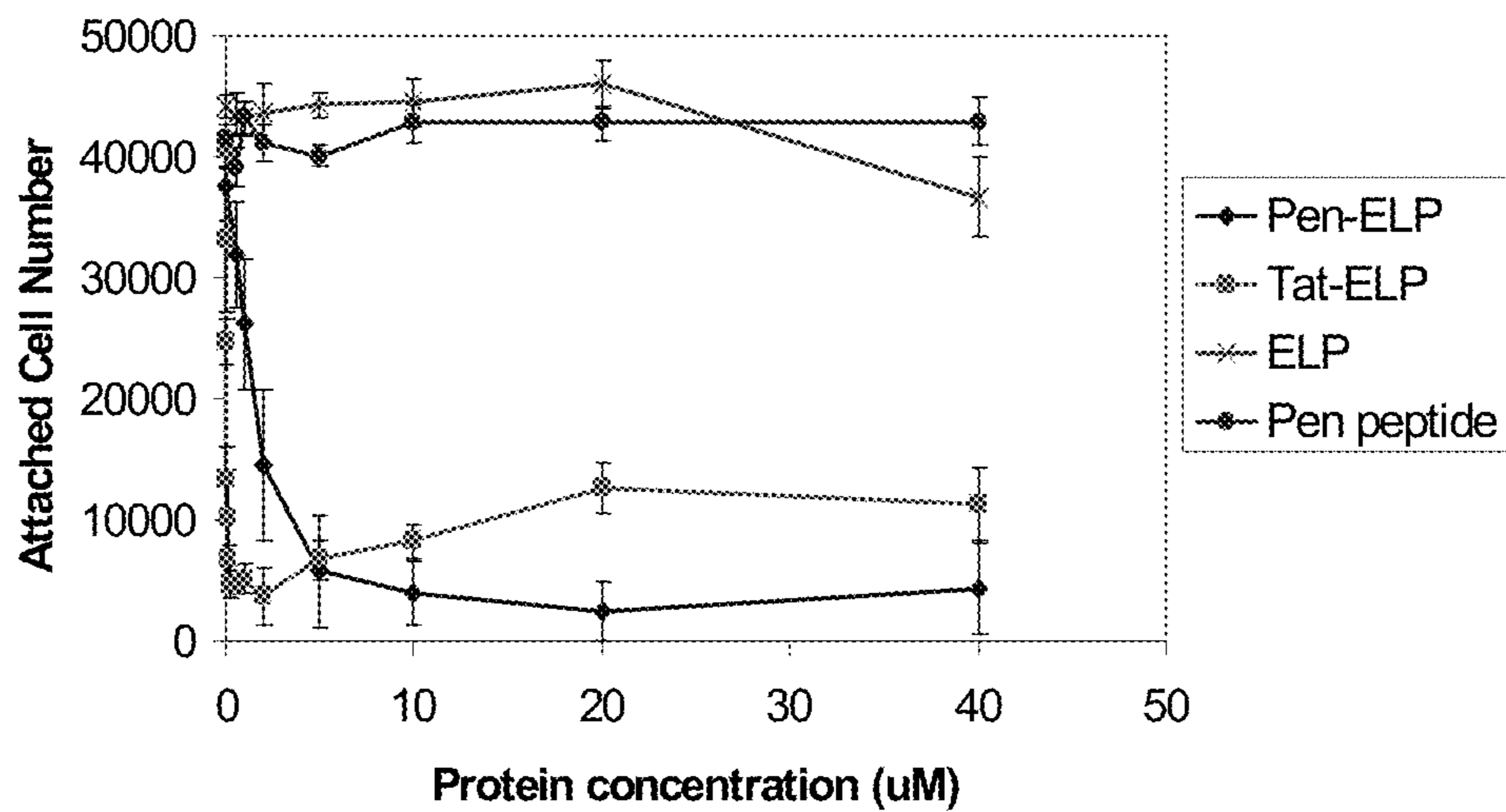


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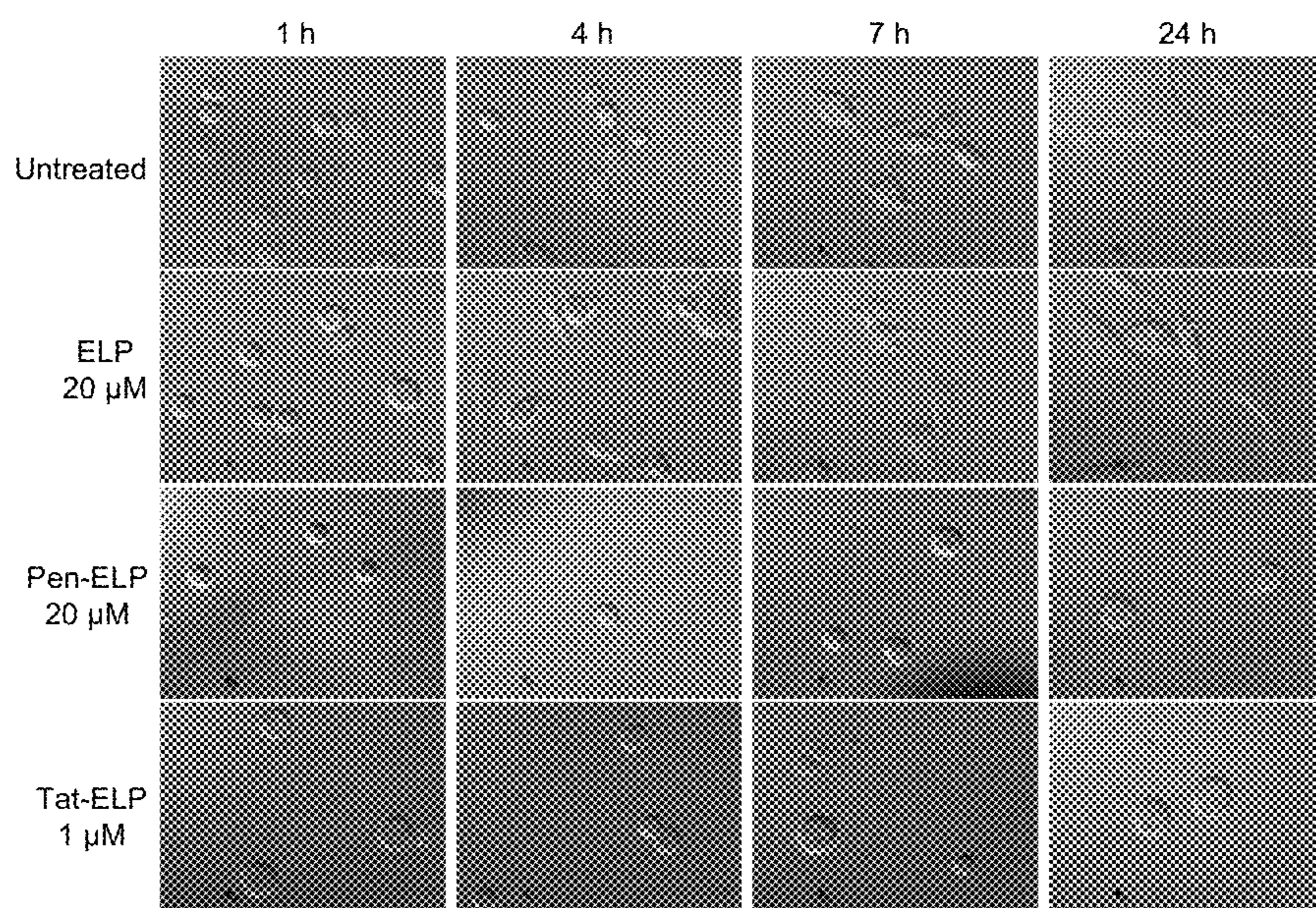


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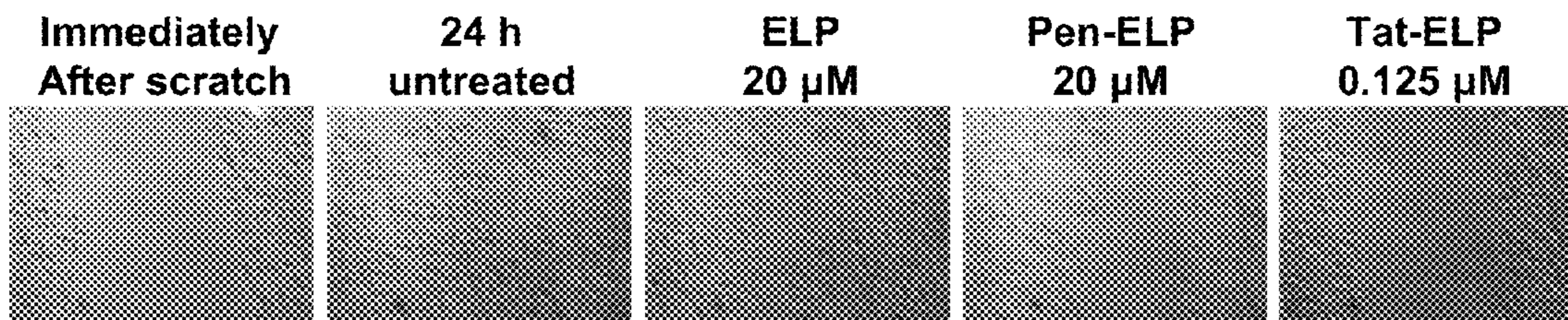


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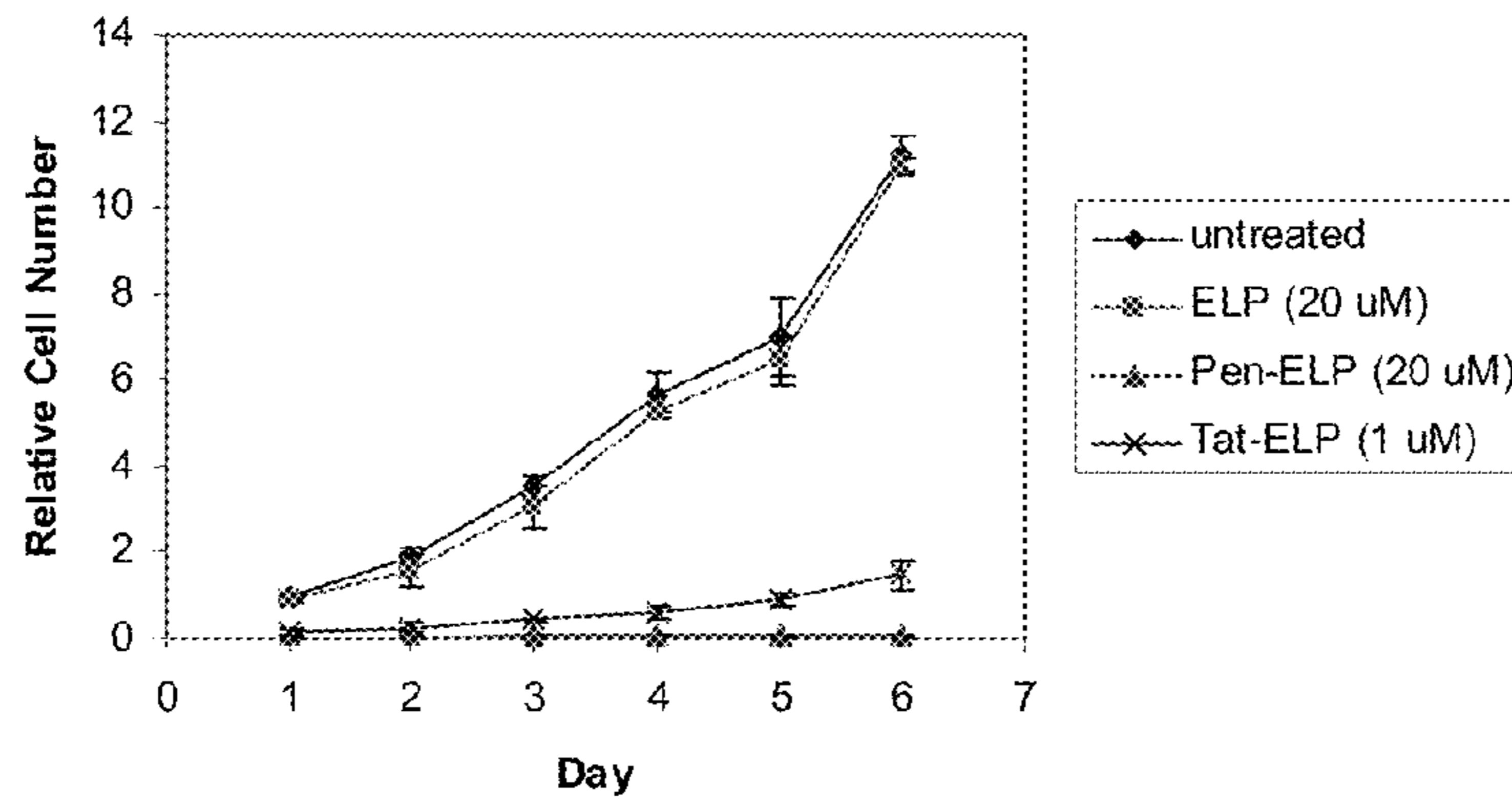


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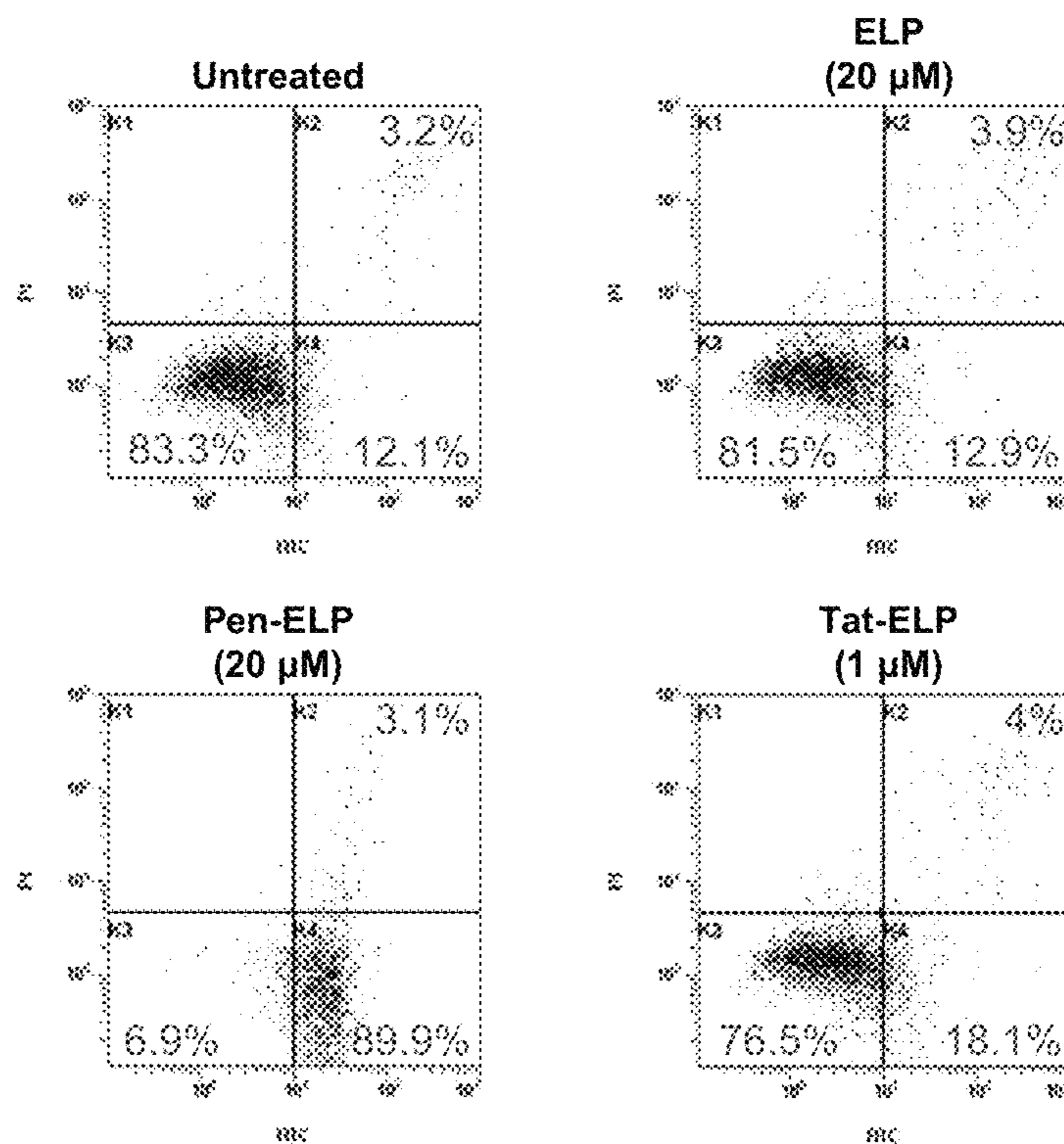


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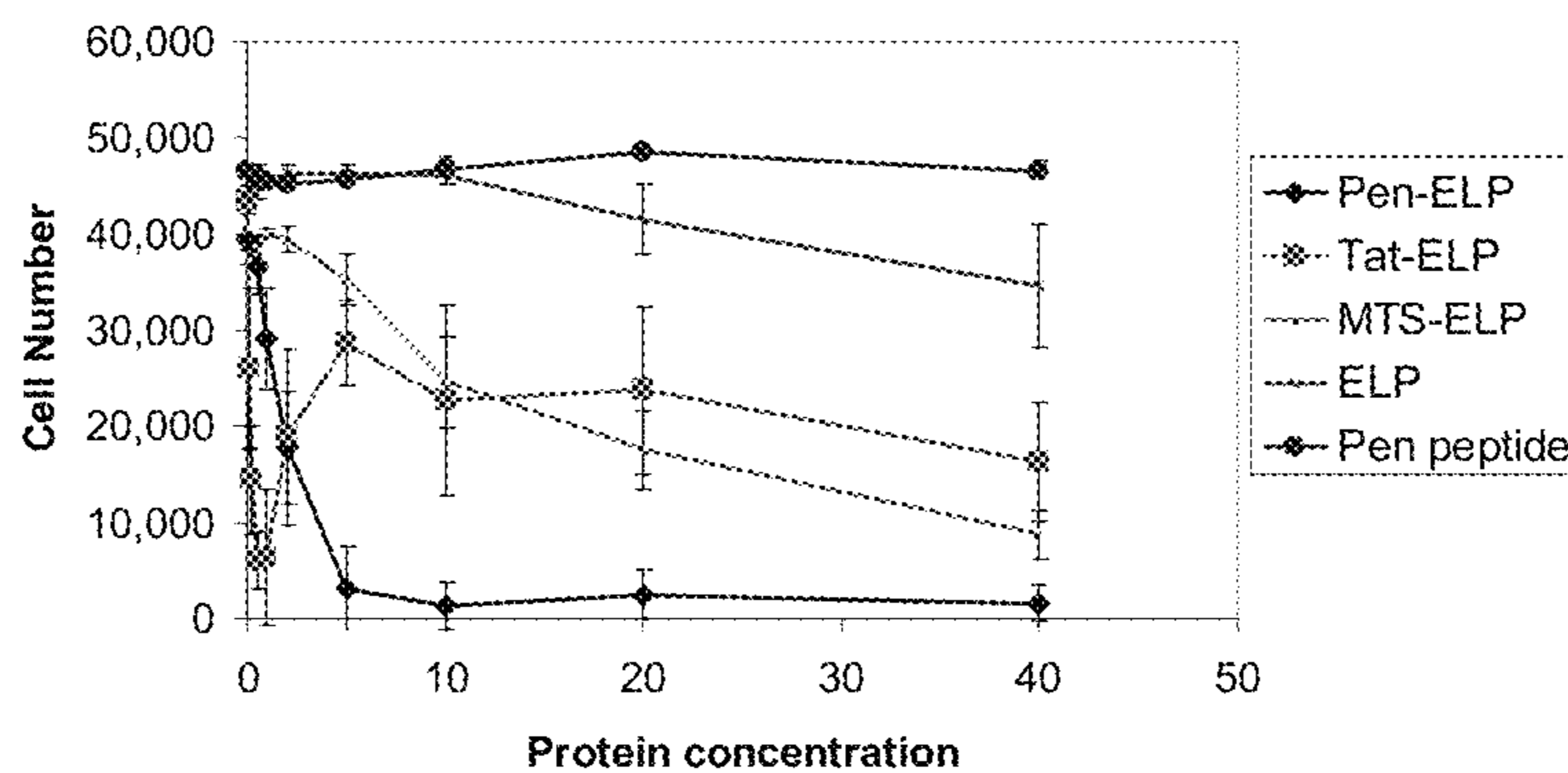


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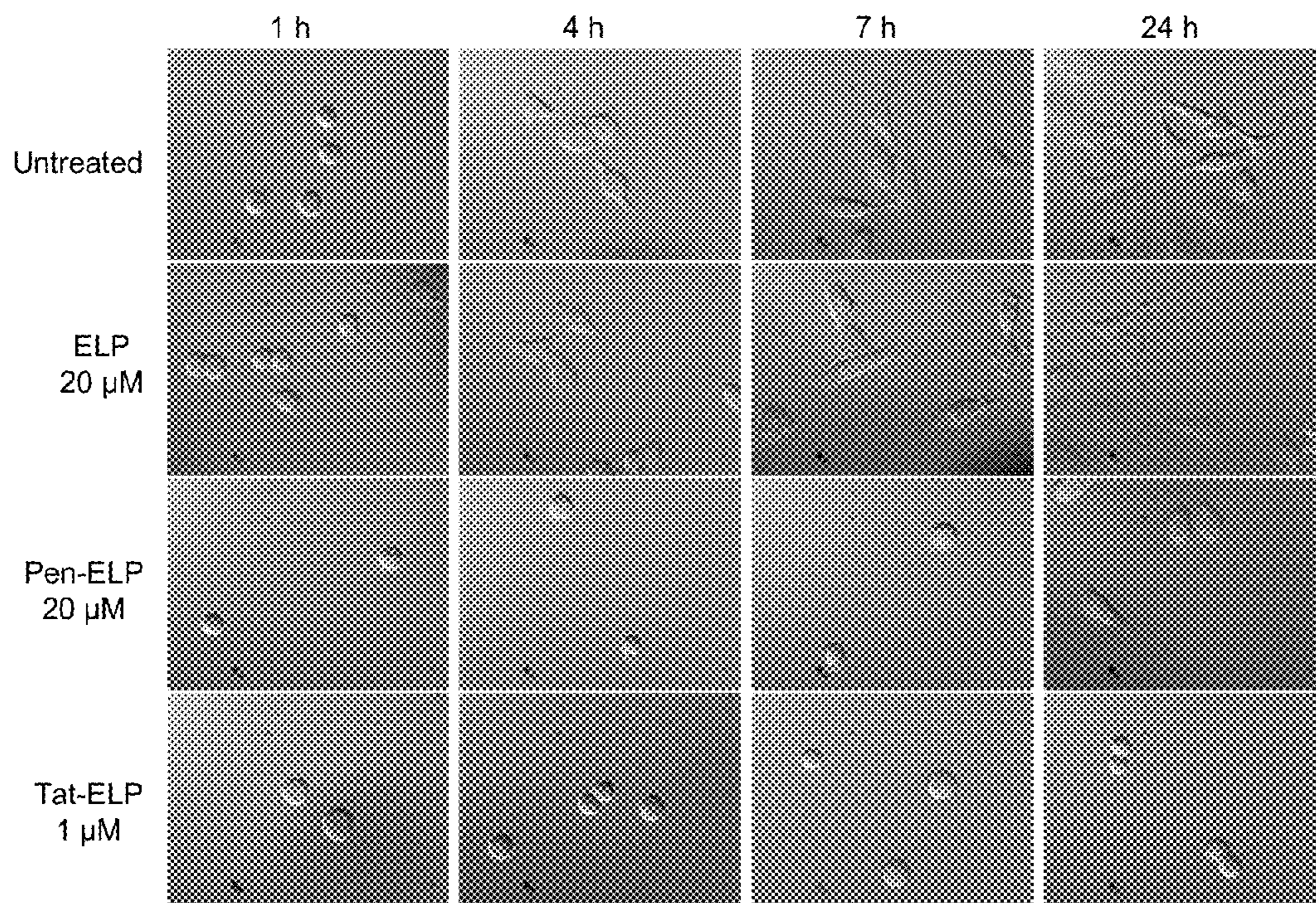


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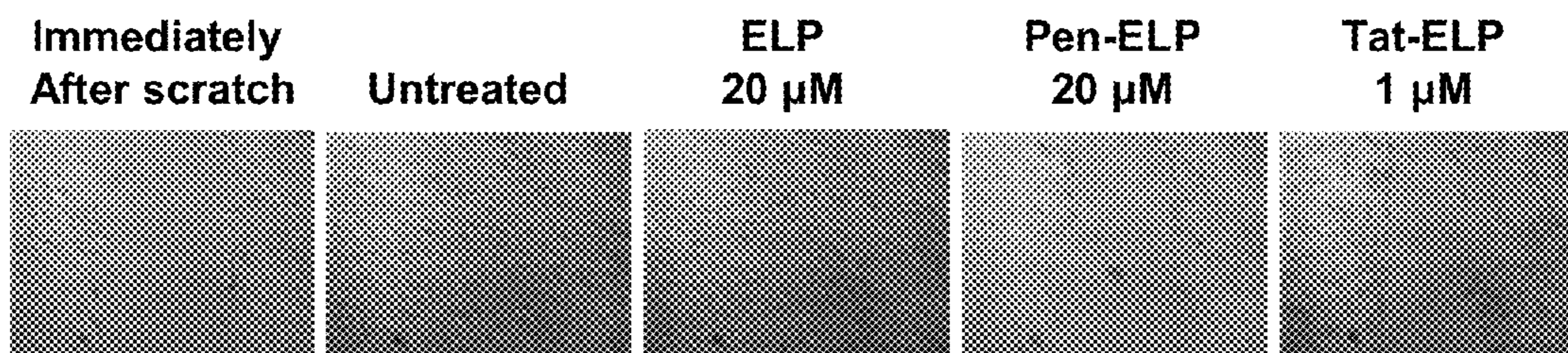


Figure 13.



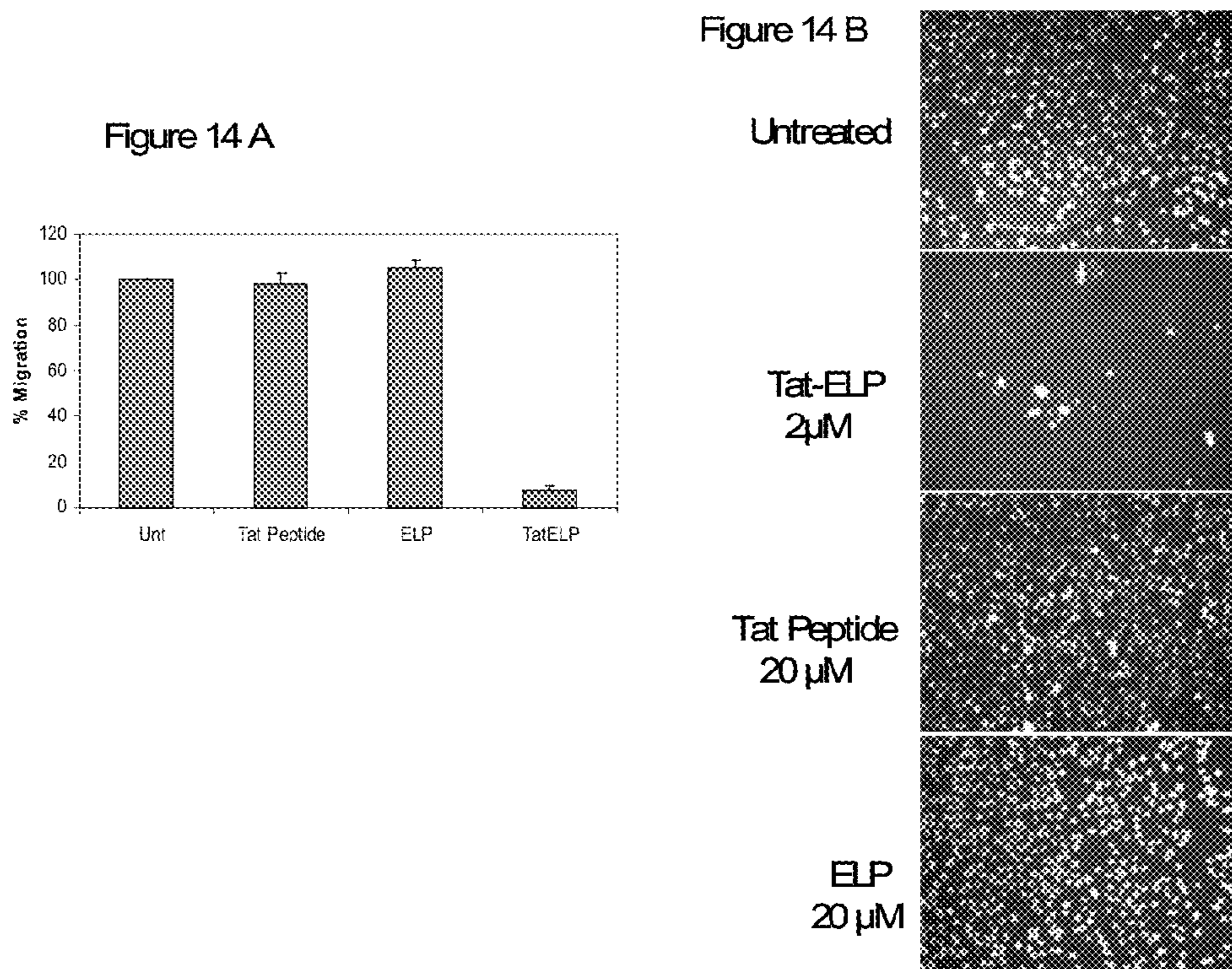


Figure 14.

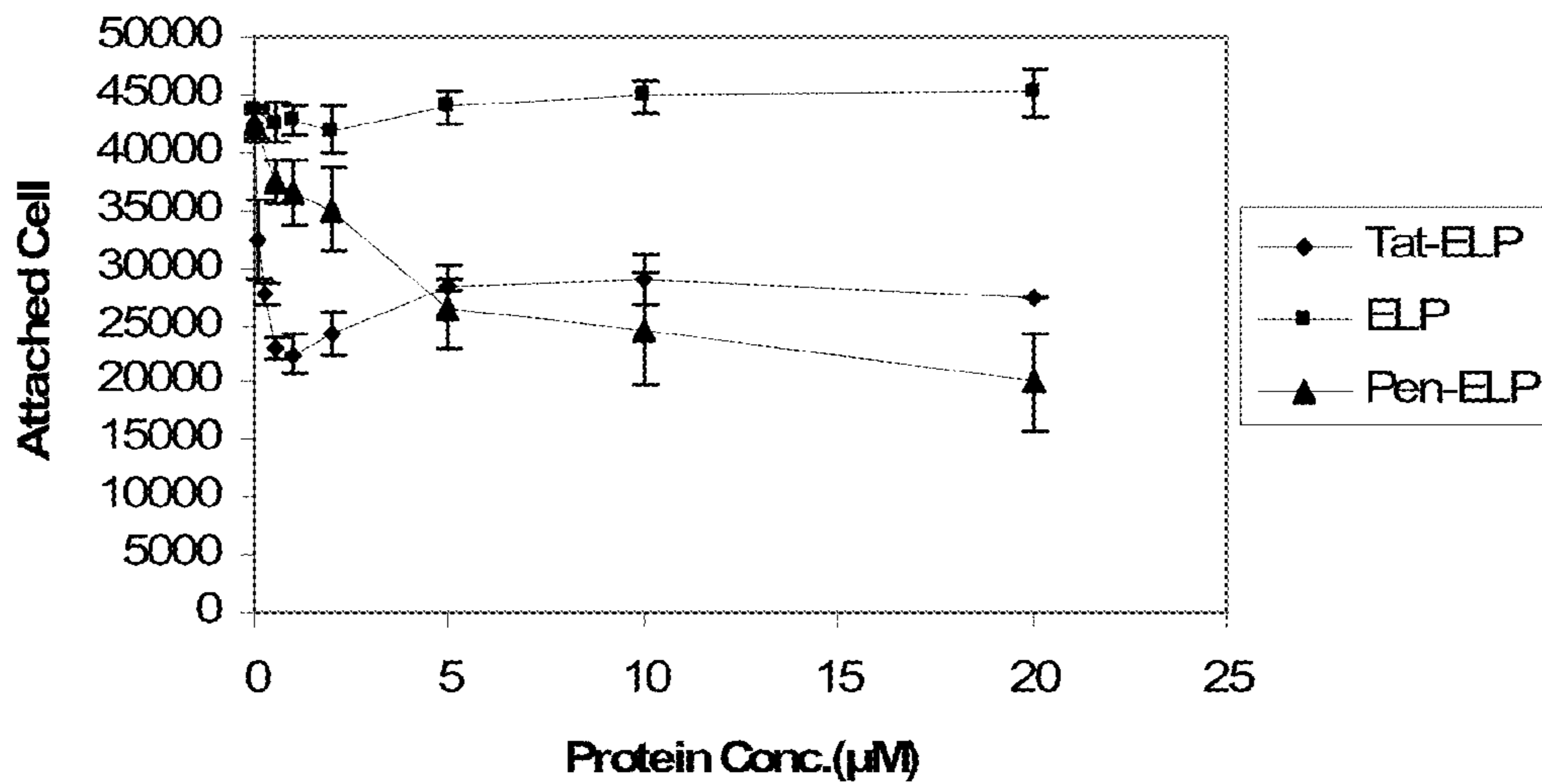


Figure 15.

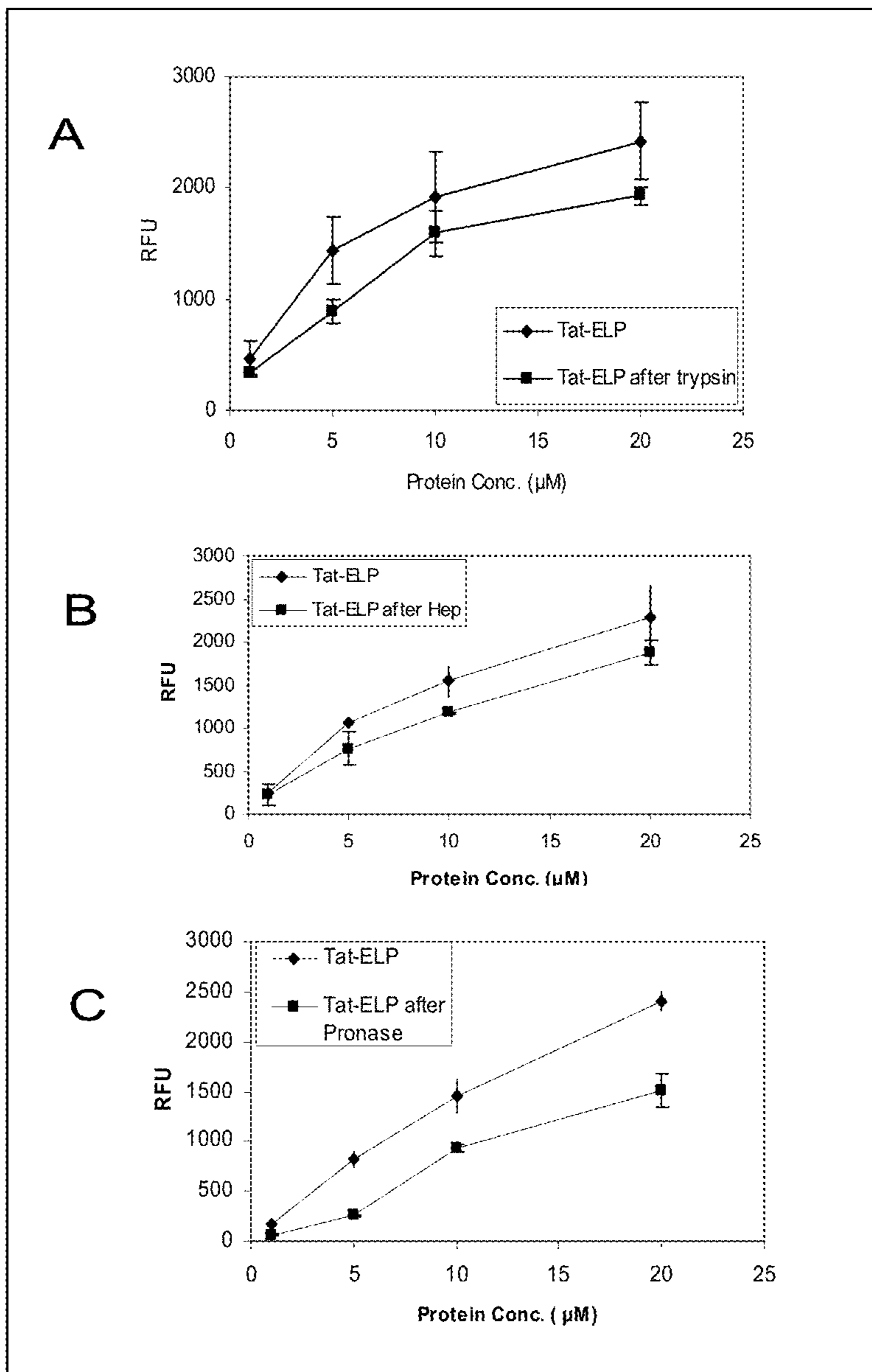


Figure 16.

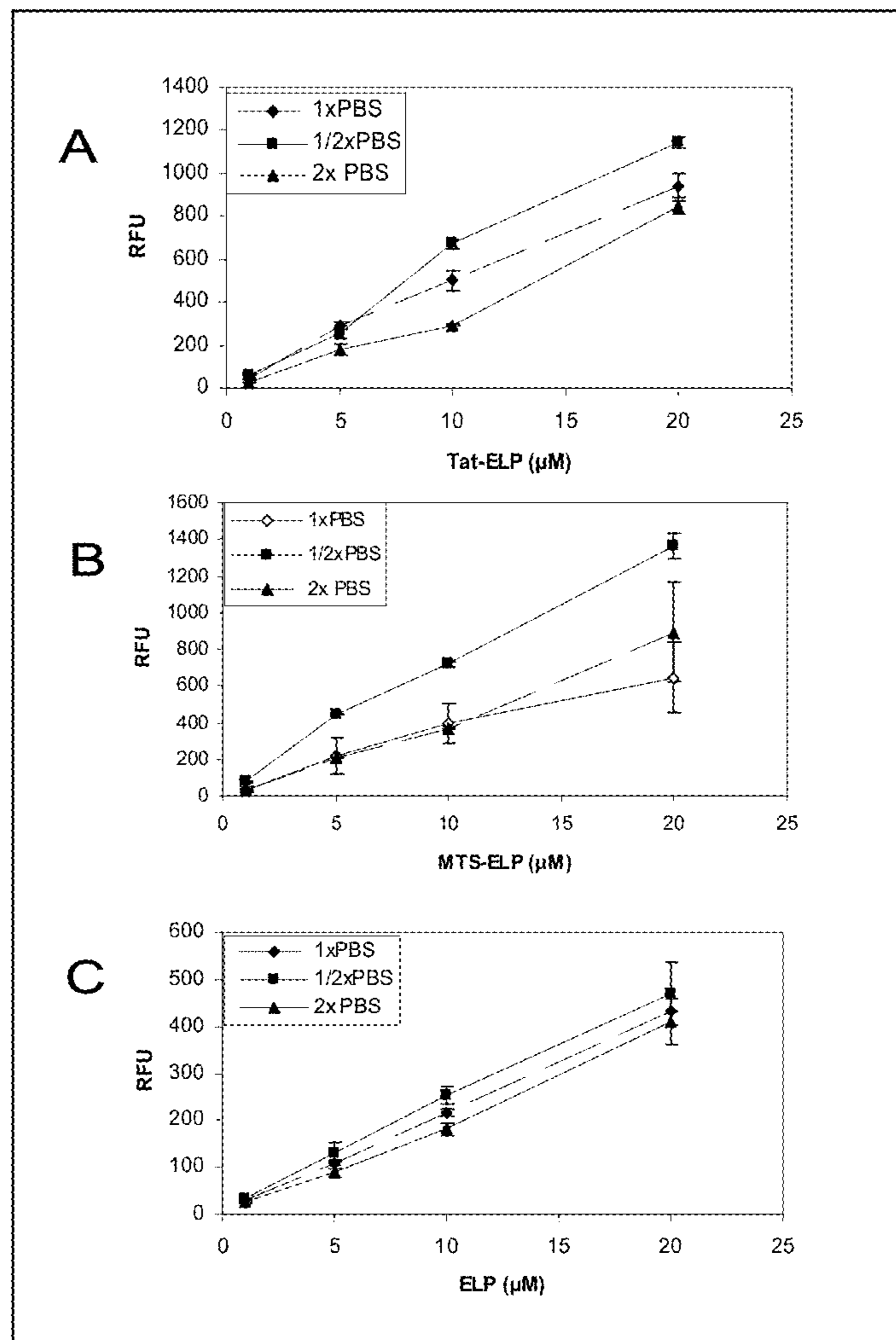


Figure 17.

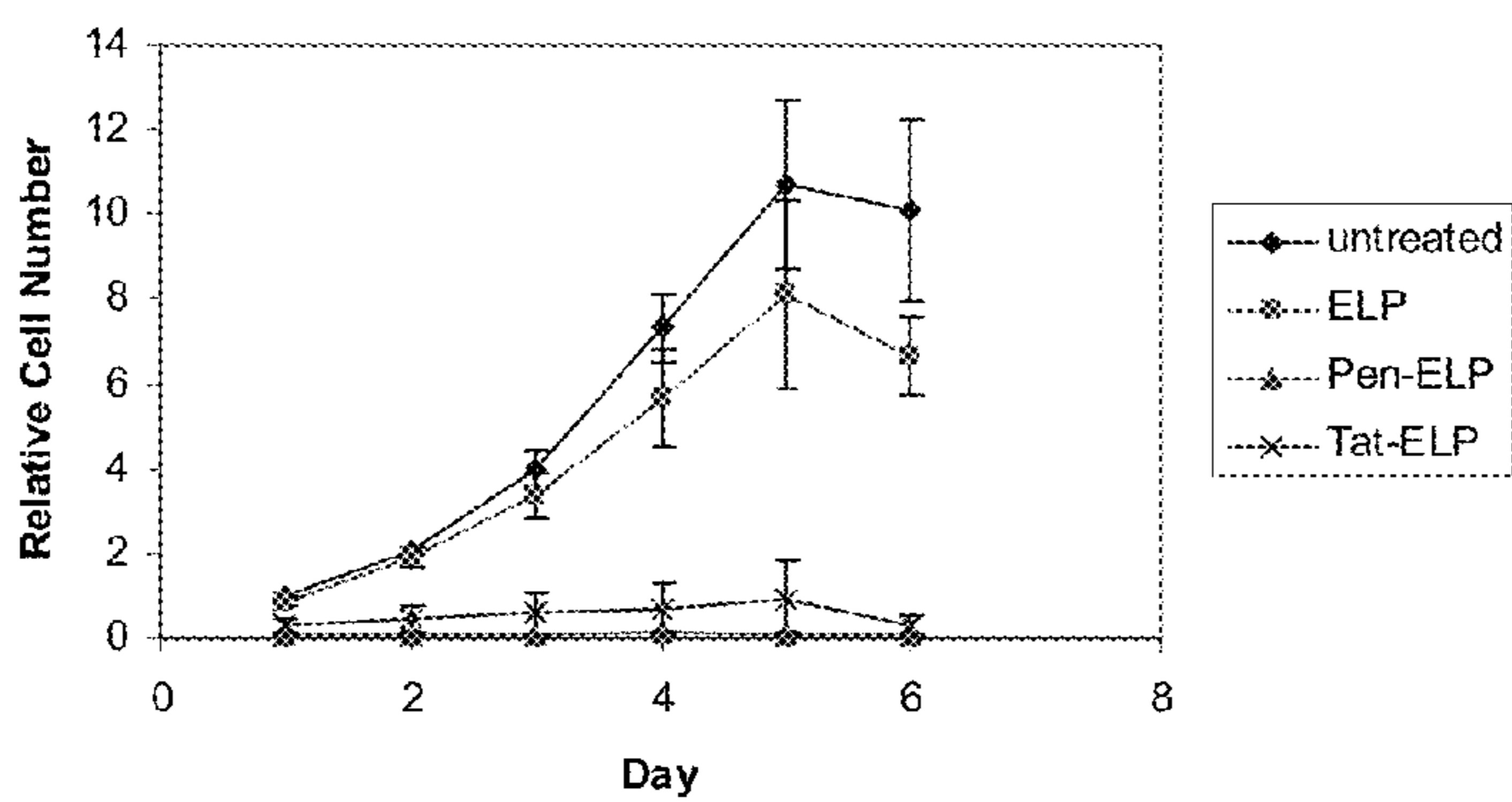


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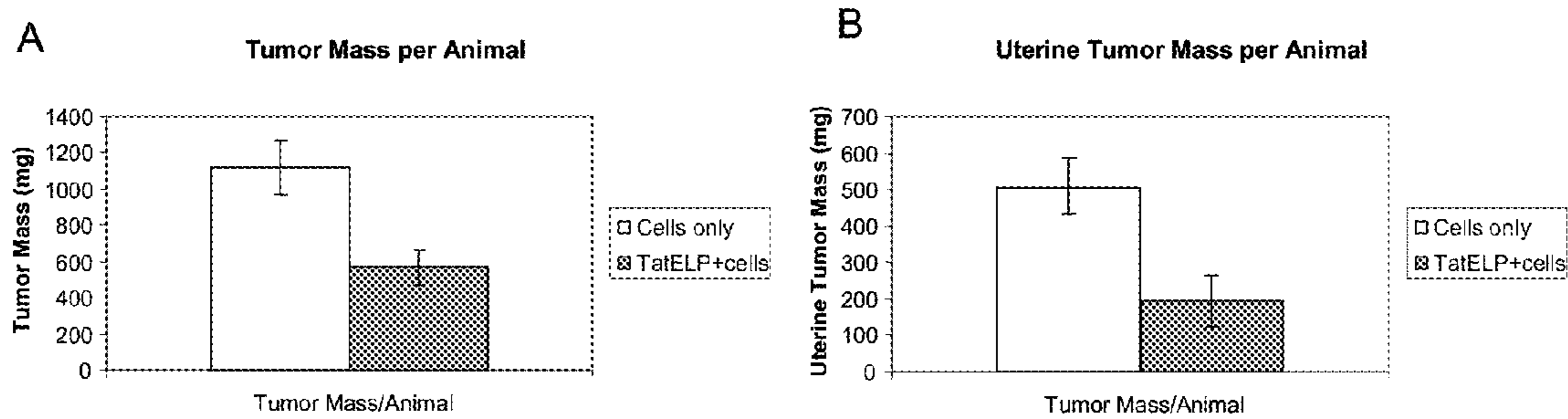


Figure 19.

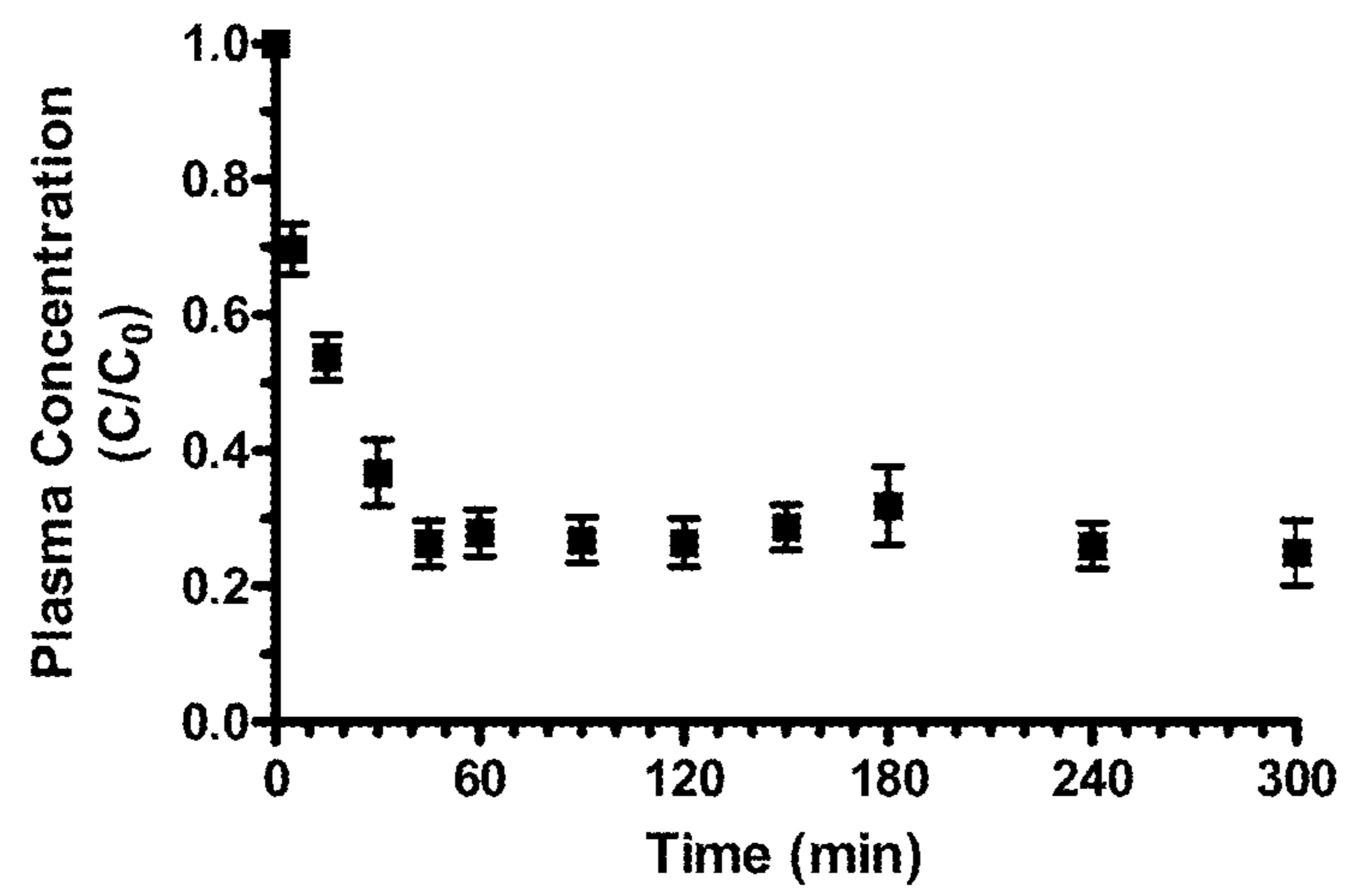


Figure 20.

## INHIBITION OF METASTASIS BY CELL PENETRATING PEPTIDES

### PRIOR APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/422,975 filed on Apr. 13, 2009, now abandoned, which claims benefit to U.S. Patent Application No. 61/044,398, filed on Apr. 11, 2008; and this application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/162,283, filed Jun. 24, 2009, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,252,740, which is a national phase application of International Patent Application No. PCT/US07/61240, filed on Jan. 29, 2007, which claims benefit to U.S. Patent Application No. 60/762,919, filed on Jan. 27, 2006. The content of patent application Ser. Nos. 12/422,975; 61/044,398; 12/162,283; PCT/US07/61240; and 60/762,919 are incorporated herein by reference.

### INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention include a compound having a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) fused to an elastin-like polypeptide (ELP), and a method of using the compound as an anti-metastases agent.

Tumor cell metastasis is a complex, multi-step process that is a major cause of death and morbidity amongst cancer patients. Cell adhesion plays a critical role in the development of metastatic cancer, and it is mediated by interactions between receptors on the cell surface and ligands of the extracellular matrix or other surfaces. Therefore, inhibition of the cell adhesion process appears to be an effective method of preventing metastasis.

To prevent cell adhesion the present inventors developed, as part of the present invention, genetically engineered polypeptides with the potential to inhibit metastases. Embodiments of the present invention include the cell penetrating peptides (CPP) Tat or penetratin (Pen), fused with elastin-like polypeptide (CPP-ELP) inhibited adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration of SKOV-3 ovarian cancer cells, SK-MEL-2 melanoma cells, and MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells. Additionally, examples of the present invention include the administration of Tat-ELP for anti-metastatic treatment methods.

Accordingly, the polypeptides and other embodiments of the present invention are useful and needed as a therapeutic intervention in cancer metastasis.

Metastasis is the direct cause of mortality in most cancer patients. Therefore, efforts to understand and prevent the metastatic process are of tremendous clinical importance. While several approaches are being pursued to target cancer cell growth, relatively few focus specifically on preventing metastasis with drugs that can be safely administered on a long-term basis. Given the importance of metastasis as the major cause of increased morbidity and eventual mortality in cancer patients, the development of agents, such as the anti-adhesive polypeptide described here, that prevent or significantly delay metastasis without excessive collateral toxicity to other organs, would offer tremendous potential clinical benefit.

Since the adhesive interaction between tumor cells and host cells or extracellular matrix (ECM) plays a crucial role

in metastatic formation (1-3), inhibition of the cell adhesion process appears to be an effective method of preventing metastasis. Rapid progress has been made in structural and functional analysis of cellular adhesive molecules involved in cell-cell or cell-ECM interactions. Several studies have suggested that synthetic peptides derived from adhesion molecules that are present in extracellular matrices or basement membranes can modulate the mechanism involved in metastasizing tumor cells (4, 5). It has been shown that peptides such as YIGSR, comprising residues 929-933 on the  $\beta_1$  chain of laminin, and the RGDS sequence in the central cell-binding domain of fibronectin can reduce formation of human melanoma tumors in nude mice (6, 7). However, most of these peptides as well as some cytokines or anti-cancer drugs have very short half lives in the circulation, which results in a decrease in therapeutic and biological effect in vivo. Therefore, an increase in the half-life of a drug in circulation without increasing its toxicity may lead to improved biological effect. Previous studies have shown that conjugation of RGD and YIGSR containing peptides with various drug carriers such as polyethylene glycol, poly(carboxymethylmethacrylamide), carboxymethyl chitin, and bovine serum albumin increased the inhibition of experimental and spontaneous tumor metastases (8, 9). Although bioconjugation of peptides with polymeric modifiers improved the plasma clearance and body distribution, most of these polymers are limited in their clinical application. Therefore, further improvements that increase the therapeutic effect and decrease side effects are needed.

The present inventors have found that the cell penetrating peptides of the present invention, such as Tat or penetratin, fused with elastin-like polypeptide (CPP-ELP), inhibited ovarian cancer, breast cancer and melanoma cell adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration. The polypeptides of the present invention have great potential as a therapeutic intervention in cancer metastasis. There are several advantages of these novel ELP-based polypeptides over existing anti-adhesion polymers. First, while classical approaches rely on chemical synthesis of anti-adhesive peptides and chemical conjugation of anti-adhesive peptides to carriers, we produce an anti-adhesive peptide using simple molecular biology techniques. The coding sequence for ELP may be modified by addition of the cell penetrating peptide (CPP) or any other peptide with anti-metastatic properties. Second, ELPs consist of Val-Pro-Gly-Xaa-Gly (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37)) repeated units, and they are attractive from a molecular design perspective for targeted drug delivery because they are genetically encoded, which provides control over the ELP sequence and molecular weight (MW) to an extent that is impossible with synthetic polymer analogs. Control of macromolecular chain length and polydispersity is important because it controls the residence time of the drug-polymer conjugate in systemic circulation (10, 11) (please see Section I, FIG. 20 for preliminary results of plasma clearance). Finally, an additional advantage of ELP-based genetically encoded polypeptides over synthetic polymer carriers is that they are thermally responsive. Therefore, they may be expressed and purified from *E. coli* by a simple process called thermal cycling, which easily produces a large quantity of the purified polypeptide (12, 13).

Cell penetrating peptides are known for their ability to mediate cellular uptake of large proteins and macromolecules (reviewed in (14-16)). Also, the penetratin peptide intracellular delivery system has been patented (U.S. Pat. No. 6,844,324, to Zhang et al.).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE  
LISTING

SEQ ID NO: 1 is a Tat cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 2 is a Penetratin cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 3 is a Bac cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 4 is a SynB1 cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 5 is a Syn B1-NLS cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 6 is a poly-arginine cell penetrating polypeptide including seven (7) arginines.  
 SEQ ID NO: 7 is a poly-arginine cell penetrating polypeptide including eight (8) arginines.  
 SEQ ID NO: 8 is a poly-arginine cell penetrating polypeptide including nine (9) arginines.  
 SEQ ID NO: 9 is a poly-arginine cell penetrating polypeptide including ten (10) arginines.  
 SEQ ID NO: 10 is a poly-arginine cell penetrating polypeptide including eleven (11) arginines.  
 SEQ ID NO: 11 is a VP22 cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 12 is a Transportan cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 13 is a MAP cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 14 is a pVEC cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 15 is a MTS cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 16 is a hCT-derived cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 17 is a MPG cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 18 is a Buforin 2 cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 19 is a PEP-1 cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 20 is a Magainin 2 cell penetrating polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 21 is an embodiment of an elastin-like polypeptide that includes repeating units of the amino acid sequence VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37), where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are provided in a 5:3:2 ratio.  
 SEQ ID NO: 22 is an embodiment of an elastin-like polypeptide that includes repeating units of the amino acid sequence VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37), where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are provided in a 1:7:8 ratio.  
 SEQ ID NO: 23 is an embodiment of an amino acid comprising a Tat cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 24 is another embodiment of an amino acid including a Tat cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 25 is an embodiment of an amino acid including a Penetratin cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 26 is another embodiment of an amino acid including a Penetratin cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 27 is an embodiment of an amino acid including an MTS cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 28 is another embodiment of an amino acid including an MTS cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.  
 SEQ ID NO: 29 is an embodiment of an amino acid including a Bac-7 cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 30 is another embodiment of an amino acid including a Bac-7 cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 31 is an embodiment of an amino acid including a Transportan cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 32 is another embodiment of an amino acid including a Transportan cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 33 is an embodiment of an amino acid including a pVEC cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 34 is another embodiment of an amino acid including a pVEC cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 35 is an embodiment of an amino acid including a SynB1 cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 36 is another embodiment of an amino acid including a SynB1 cell penetrating polypeptide and an elastin-like polypeptide.

SEQ ID NO: 37 is a VPGXG unit, wherein each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a chart showing in vitro attachment inhibition. MDA-MB-231 cells were exposed to polypeptides at the indicated concentration during a 3 h plating period in gelatin-coated dishes. Floating cells were harvested and counted. Results represent the mean $\pm$ SEM of at least 3 independent experiments.

FIG. 2 is a set of photographs showing the spreading of MDA-MB-231 onto coverslips. Cells were treated in suspension with CPP-ELP at the indicated concentration and plated onto serum coated coverslips. Images were collected 4 h after plating using a Zeiss Axiovert DIC microscope with a 40 $\times$  oil immersion objective.

FIG. 3 is a set of photographs showing a scratch migration assay. MDA-MB-231 cells were grown to confluence and a scratch was made in the monolayer. Cells were treated with protein and allowed to migrate for 24 h. Migration was measured by collecting DIC images with at 10 $\times$  magnification.

FIG. 4 a growth curve chart of MDA-MB-231 cells. Cells were treated with the indicated proteins before plating. Daily counts were made using a Coulter counter. Data represents an average of 3 independent experiments; bars, SE.

FIG. 5 is a set of charts showing apoptosis assay MDA-MB-231 cells treated with the indicated protein for 10 min and plated for 5 h. Cells were harvested and stained with FITC-annexin and propidium iodide, and fluorescence levels were determined by flow cytometry. Live cells are unstained by either agent and appear in L3. Apoptotic cells stain with FITC-annexin, but not with propidium iodide, and appear in L4. Cells in L2 stain with both agents and are necrotic.

FIG. 6 is a chart showing in vitro attachment inhibition. SK-MEL-2 cells were exposed to polypeptides at the indicated concentration during a 3 h plating period. Floating cells were harvested and counted. Results represent the mean $\pm$ SEM of at least 3 independent experiments.

FIG. 7 is a set of photographs showing spreading of SK-MEL-2 onto coverslips. Cells were treated in suspension with CPP-ELP at the indicated concentration and plated onto acid-washed coverslips. Images were collected at the indicated times using a Zeiss Axiovert DIC microscope with a 40 $\times$  oil immersion objective.

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FIG. 8 is a set of photographs showing scratch migration assay. SK-MEL-2 cells were grown to confluence and a scratch was made in the monolayer. Cells were treated with protein and allowed to migrate for 24 h. Migration was measured by collecting DIC images with at 10× magnification.

FIG. 9 is a chart showing a growth curve of SK-MEL-2 cells. Cells were treated with the indicated proteins before plating. Daily counts were made using a Coulter counter. Data represents an average of 3 independent experiments; bars, SE.

FIG. 10 is a set of photographs showing an apoptosis assay. SK-MEL-2 cells were treated with the indicated protein for 10 min and plated for 5 h. Cells were harvested and stained with FITC-annexin and propidium iodide, and fluorescence levels were determined by flow cytometry. Live cells are unstained by either agent and appear in K3. Apoptotic cells stain with FITC-annexin, but not with propidium iodide, and appear in K4. Cells in K2 stain with both agents and are necrotic.

FIG. 11 is a chart showing in vitro attachment inhibition. SKOV-3 cells were exposed to polypeptides at the indicated concentration during a 3 h plating period. Floating cells were harvested and counted. Results represent the mean±SEM of at least 3 independent experiments.

FIG. 12 is a set of photographs showing the spreading of SKOV-3 onto coverslips. Cells were treated in suspension with CPP-ELP at the indicated concentration and plated onto acid-washed coverslips. Images were collected at the indicated times using a Zeiss Axiovert DIC microscope with a 40× oil immersion objective.

FIG. 13 is a set of photographs showing another scratch migration assay. SKOV-3 cells were grown to confluence and a scratch was made in the monolayer. Cells were treated with protein and allowed to migrate for 24 h. Migration was measured by collecting DIC images at 10× magnification.

FIG. 14 is data related to a Boyden chamber assay. FIG. 14A shows % migration of SKOV-3 cells were incubated with the indicated polypeptides at a fixed concentration for 10 min at 37° C., added to the upper chamber of the boyden chamber insert and allowed to migrate for 24 h. Cells were washed, fixed, stained with hematoxylin and 4 random fields were counted at 20× magnification. FIG. 14B is a set of images after cells were later incubated with Hoechst dye for 10 min. and images were obtained at 10× magnification.

FIG. 15 is a chart that shows in vitro attachment inhibition on vitronectin coated plates. SKOV-3 cells were incubated with the different polypeptides at the indicated concentrations during a 3 h plating period on vitronectin coated plates. Floating cells were harvested and counted. Results represent the mean±SEM of at least 3 independent experiments.

FIG. 16 illustrates a cell surface receptor assay. A. Trypsin treatment. Cells were briefly incubated with trypsin, washed and resuspended in PBS containing fluorescein-labeled polypeptide at various concentrations for 10-15 min. Binding of different polypeptides was measured by immediately analyzing cell fluorescence by flow cytometry. B. Heparinase treatment. Cells were briefly incubated with heparinase, washed and resuspended in PBS containing fluorescein-labeled polypeptide, and cell fluorescence was determined as described above. C. Pronase treatment. Cells were briefly incubated with pronase, washed and resuspended in PBS containing fluorescein-labeled polypeptide, and cell fluorescence was determined as described above.

FIG. 17 is a set of tables showing binding at different ionic strengths. Cells were resuspended in 1/2×, 1× and 2×PBS and incubated with fluorescein labeled polypeptides in a con-

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centration dependent manner for 10-15 min. and immediately run on flow cytometer. FIG. 17A shows binding with Tat-ELP. FIG. 17B shows binding with MTS-ELP. FIG. 17C shows binding with ELP.

FIG. 18 is a chart showing a growth curve of SKOV-3 cells. Cells were treated with the indicated proteins before plating. Daily counts were made using a Coulter counter. Data represents an average of 3 independent experiments; bars, SE.

FIG. 19 is a set of charts showing an experimental metastases assay. BALB/C nude mice were given an i.p injection of SKOV-3 cells in PBS and SKOV-3 cells in 500 μM/mL Tat-ELP. The mice were sacrificed 17 days later and tumor mass per animal was recorded. A. Total tumor burden per animal in treated and untreated animals. B. Tumor burden recorded in uterus/fallopian tube of each animal. Bars; SD, n=5.

FIG. 20 is a chart showing mean of normalized plasma concentration-time profile of CPP-ELP after administration of a bolus IV injection. Plasma was diluted for fluorescence measurement of polypeptide concentration. Data are normalized to the initial concentration and plotted as mean±SE from three animals.

#### DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes a compound for inhibiting proliferation of cancer, including a cell penetrating polypeptide (CPP) and an elastin-like polypeptide (ELP). In some embodiments, the compound can be administered to a subject to inhibit the proliferation of a cancer in the subject.

As used herein, the term “cell penetrating polypeptide” (CPP) refers to a polypeptide that facilitates transport of the compound through a cell membrane.

As used herein, the term “polypeptide” means any polymer comprising any of the 20 protein amino acids, regardless of its size. Although “protein” is often used in reference to relatively large polypeptides, and “peptide” is often used in reference to small polypeptides, usage of these terms in the art overlaps and varies. The term “polypeptide” as used herein refers to peptides, polypeptides, and proteins, unless otherwise noted.

Cell penetrating peptides can be short polypeptides capable of mediating delivery of molecules across a cell membrane. In some embodiments, CPPs can be comprised of mostly basic amino acids, hydrophobic amino acids, or an amphipathic sequence. Examples of CPPs that can be used in accordance with the present invention include, but are not limited, to those set forth in Table 1.

TABLE 1

CPP	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
Tat <sup>1</sup>	YGRKKRRQRRR	1
Penetratin (Antp) <sup>2</sup>	RQIKIWFQNRRMKWKK	2
Bac <sup>3</sup>	RRIRPRPRLPRPRPLPFPRPG	3
SynB1	RGGRLSYSRRRFSTSTGR	4
SynB1-NLS <sup>4</sup>	RGGRLSYSRRRFSTSTGRWSQPKKKRKV	5
Poly-arginine	(R) <sub>7-11</sub>	6, 7, 8, 9, 10
VP22	DAATATGRSAASRPTQRPRAPARSASRPRRPVQ	11
Trans-portan <sup>5</sup>	GWTLNSAGYLLGKINLKALAALAKKIL	12



TABLE 1-continued

CPP	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
MAP	KLALKLALKALKAALKLA	13
pVEC <sup>6</sup>	LLIILRRRIRKQAHASK	14
MTS <sup>7</sup>	AAVALLPAVLLALLAP	15
hCT	LGTYTQDFNKFHTFPQTAIGVGAP	16
derived		
MPG	GALFLGFLGAAGSTMGAWSQPKKKRKY	17
Buforin 2	TRSSRAGLQFPVGRVHLLRK	18
PEP-1	KETWWETWWTEWSQPKKKRKY	19
Magainin 2	GIGKFLHSAKKFGKAFVGEIMNS	20

<sup>1</sup>Tat is a cell penetrating peptide derived from the HIV-1 Tat protein (18).

<sup>2</sup>Penetratin (commonly abbreviated Pen or AntP) is the penetratin peptide derived from the *Drosophila* transcription factor Antennapedia (17).

<sup>3</sup>Bac-7 is an antimicrobial peptide from the Bactenecin-7 family (20).

<sup>4</sup>SynB1-NLS is a version of the SynB1 CPP modified in the present inventors' lab by the addition of a nuclear localization sequence (NLS, underlined amino acids) to allow delivery of the compound not only across the cell membrane, but also into the cell's nucleus.

<sup>5</sup>Transportan is a chimeric peptide in which the first 13 amino acids are derived from galanin and the other 14 amino acids from the wasp venom peptide toxin, mastoparan (21).

<sup>6</sup>pVEC is derived from murine Vascular Endothelial Cadherin (22).

<sup>7</sup>MTS is the membrane translocating sequence derived from Kaposi fibroblast growth factor (19).

Embodiments of compounds of the present invention further include an elastin-like polypeptide (ELP) that is fused to the CPP (e.g., fusion protein including an ELP and a CPP). In some embodiments, the CPP and the ELP are provided as a fusion protein, wherein the CPP is fused directly to the ELP. In some embodiments the CPP and the ELP are provided as a fusion protein, wherein linker comprising one or more amino acids is disposed between the CPP and the ELP.

In some embodiments, the ELP is an approximately 60 kilodalton protein comprising repeated units of the amino acid sequence VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37), where each X is independently selected from valine (Val; V), glycine (Gly; G), and alanine (Ala; A).

In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where n is about 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, or 245.

In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where n is an integer of at least about 20, and each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine.

In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG)<sub>n</sub> where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are Val:Gly:Ala in a 5:3:2 ratio. For exemplary purposes only, to illustrate the

ratio of Val:Gly:Ala in some embodiments of the composition, where n is 20, ten (10) of the Xs would be selected to be valine, six (6) of the Xs would be selected to be glycine, and four (4) of the Xs would be selected to be alanine.

5 In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where n is about 20, 40, 80, 150, or 160, and where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are Val:Gly:Ala in a 5:3:2 ratio. In some embodiments, the ELP having Xs that are Val:Gly:Ala in a 5:3:2 ratio can comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22.

10 In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are Val:Gly:Ala in a 3:1:1 ratio. For exemplary purposes only, to illustrate the ratio of Val:Gly:Ala in some embodiments of the composition, where n is 5, three (3) of the Xs would be selected to be valine, one (1) X would be selected to be glycine, and one (1) X would be selected to be alanine.

15 In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where n is about 20, 40, 80, 150, or 160, and where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are Val:Gly:Ala in a 3:1:1 ratio.

20 In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are Val:Gly:Ala in a 1:7:8 ratio. For exemplary purposes only, to illustrate the ratio of Val:Gly:Ala in some embodiments of the composition, where n is 16, one (1) X would be selected to be valine, seven (7) of the Xs would be selected to be glycine, and eight (8) of the Xs would be selected to be alanine.

25 In some embodiments, the ELP can comprise the amino acid sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> WP or (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub> where n is about 20, 40, 80, 150, or 160, and where each X is independently selected from valine, glycine, and alanine such that the Xs are Val:Gly:Ala in a 1:7:8 ratio. In some embodiments, the ELP having Xs that are Val:Gly:Ala in a 1:7:8 ratio can comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23.

30 In some embodiments, the ELP can be an ELP having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22. In some embodiments, the ELP can be an ELP having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23.

35 In some embodiments, the ELP is an ELP as described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/025554 of A. Chilkoti, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

40 In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 29. In some embodiments, the compound of the pres-

ently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 36. In some embodiments, the compound of the presently-disclosed subject matter can include the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 37.

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art upon studying the present document, with reference to the specific examples of CPPs and ELPs that can be used in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter, one or more amino acids can be added to and/or one or more amino acids can be removed from and/or conservative substitutions of one or more amino acids can be made as compared to the exemplary sequences set forth herein to obtain additional embodiments of the presently-disclosed subject matter. With regard to removing and/or making a conservative substitution of one or more amino acids relative to the specific examples of CPPs and ELPs as set forth herein, consideration to cell binding efficacy, and aggregation efficacy should be considered.

A "conservative substitution" is a substitution of an amino acid residue with a functionally similar residue. Examples of conservative substitutions include the substitution of one non-polar (hydrophobic) residue such as isoleucine, valine, leucine or methionine for another; the substitution of one charged or polar (hydrophilic) residue for another such as between arginine and lysine, between glutamine and asparagine, between threonine and serine; the substitution of one basic residue such as lysine or arginine for another; or the substitution of one acidic residue, such as aspartic acid or glutamic acid for another; or the substitution of one aromatic residue, such as phenylalanine, tyrosine, or tryptophan for another.

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art upon studying the present document, compounds as described herein can be made using standard molecular biology techniques.

The present inventors have shown, for example, that penetratin-ELP and the Tat-ELP inhibited adhesion, spreading, and migration of MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells, SKOV-3 ovarian cancer cells and SK-MEL-2 melanoma cells.

The present invention further includes methods of inhibition comprising the use of polypeptides or compounds of the present invention. Table 2, below shows that inhibition of cell adhesion is cell line and CPP-ELP dependent. More specifically, Table 2 indicates that the  $IC_{50}$  is the concentration of each polypeptide needed to prevent attachment of 50% of the plated cells. Tat-ELP, MTS-ELP and Antp-ELP polypeptides were shown to effectively prevent attachment in ovarian, melanoma and breast cancer cell lines, with Tat-ELP being the most efficient in all cell lines. Other polypeptides like Bac-7-ELP, Trans-ELP and pVEC-ELP are tested for their ability to prevent cell adhesion.

TABLE 2

Cell Name	Cell Type	$IC_{50}$ of Different Polypeptides ( $\mu$ M)					
		Tat-ELP	Antp-ELP	MTS-ELP	Bac-7-ELP	Trans-ELP	pVEC-ELP
SKOV-3	Ovarian	0.125	1.5	10	nd*	nd*	nd*
SKMEL-2	Melanoma	0.015	1	10	nd*	nd*	nd*
MDA	Breast	0.5	1	nd*	nd*	nd*	nd*

\*nd—not determined

Therefore, the present inventors have designed a system to achieve maximum cell adhesion inhibition for a particular cell line, including those for use with CPP-ELPs of the present invention. This method allows for efficient determination of CPP-ELPs in connection with inhibition of specific cancer cells.

Thus, additional embodiments of the present invention are novel classes of anti-adhesion polypeptides (compounds of the present invention), which are capable of inhibiting adhesion, spreading, and migration of cancer. In some embodiments, the compounds of the present invention are capable of inhibiting adhesion, spreading, and migration of cancer in a subject. Further embodiments of the present invention are methods of inhibiting the progression of tumors comprising administering the compounds of the present invention to a subject.

As used herein, the term "subject" includes both human and animal subjects. Thus, veterinary therapeutic uses are provided in accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter. As such, the presently disclosed subject matter provides for the treatment of mammals such as humans, as well as those mammals of importance due to being endangered, such as Siberian tigers; of economic importance, such as animals raised on farms for consumption by humans; and/or animals of social importance to humans, such as animals kept as pets or in zoos. Examples of such animals include but are not limited to: carnivores such as cats and dogs; swine, including pigs, hogs, and wild boars; ruminants and/or ungulates such as cattle, oxen, sheep, giraffes, deer, goats, bison, and camels; and horses. Also provided is the treatment of birds, including the treatment of those kinds of birds that are endangered and/or kept in zoos, as well as fowl, and more particularly domesticated fowl, i.e., poultry, such as turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, and the like, as they are also of economic importance to humans. Thus, also provided is the treatment of livestock, including, but not limited to, domesticated swine, ruminants, ungulates, horses (including race horses), poultry, and the like.

In some embodiments a CPP-ELP can be formulated by purifying the polypeptide from cultured bacterial cells grown in culture flasks or a bioreactor. Once purity of the polypeptide agent is insured, it will be formulated for injection by dissolving it in the appropriate amount of physiological saline to produce an injection of the proper dose and volume for administration, which can vary depending on the administration route used as outlined herein.

Conventional methods, known to those of ordinary skill in the art of medicine, can be used to administer effective amounts of the compound in a suitable formulation to a subject. Suitable methods for administering embodiments of the compound of the present invention in accordance with the methods of the present invention include but are not limited to systemic administration, parenteral administration (including intravascular, intramuscular, intraarterial, intraperitoneal administration), oral delivery, buccal delivery, subcutaneous administration, inhalation, intratracheal installa-

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tion, surgical implantation, transdermal delivery, local injection, and hyper-velocity injection/bombardment.

The particular mode of drug administration used in accordance with the methods of the present invention depends on various factors, including but not limited to the severity of the condition to be treated.

The term "effective amount" is used herein to refer to an amount of the compound sufficient to produce a measurable biological response. Actual dosage levels of the compound in an appropriate formulation can be varied so as to administer an amount of the compound that is effective to achieve the desired response for a particular subject and/or application. The selected dosage level will depend upon a variety of factors including the route of administration, combination with other drugs or treatments, severity of the condition being treated, and the physical condition and prior medical history of the subject being treated. Preferably, a minimal dose is administered, and dose is escalated in the absence of dose-limiting toxicity to a minimally effective amount. Determination and adjustment of an effective dose, as well as evaluation of when and how to make such adjustments, are known to those of ordinary skill in the art of medicine and can be determined in a particular case by one skilled in the art using only routine experimentation. Dosing can be at levels needed to achieve plasma concentration of the compound in substantially the ranges as set forth in Table 2, e.g., equating to a dose of about 1 mg polypeptide/kg of body weight, up to about 200 to about 500 mg polypeptide/kg of body weight.

## EXAMPLES

The following Examples are presented for exemplary purposes. Accordingly, they are to be construed as showing embodiments of the present invention and are not to be construed as being limiting thereof.

The Examples demonstrate that the exemplary compounds of the present invention are capable of inhibiting adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration of breast cancer cells, melanoma cells and ovarian cancer cells.

## Example 1

## Breast Cancer Metastasis

This Example helps characterize the mechanism of CPP-ELP action:

Extracellular matrix protein adhesion assay. The ability of CPP-ELP to modulate adhesion and spreading of MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells to a substrate coated with specific extracellular matrix (ECM) molecules (fibronectin, laminin, and collagen IV).

Cell surface receptor assay. In order to elucidate the nature of the cell surface molecules involved, the effect of proteolytic digestion of specific cell surface molecules on the ability of CPP-ELP to bind to MDA-MB-231 cells.

Immunoprecipitation of cell surface proteins. Using the results from the cell surface receptor assay, any protease that demonstrates an effect on CPP-ELP binding used in an immunoprecipitation assay to identify the specific proteins released from the membrane that are important in CPP-ELP binding.

Effect of CPP-ELP size on attachment inhibition. Experiments can demonstrate whether or not specific proteins are involved in CPP-ELP inhibition. If no proteins are involved in CPP-ELP inhibition, then it is likely that CPP-ELP works by simply coating the cell surface and blocking many

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important cell to ECM interactions. CPP-ELPs of different molecular weights can be used to determine the size dependence of cell adhesion inhibition. This hypothesis indicates that a larger CPP-ELP may be a more potent inhibitor than a smaller one.

## Example 2

## Metastasis of Melanoma Cells

To test the ability of CPP-ELP to reduce the metastatic properties of melanoma cells in vivo the following experiments may be done:

Experimental metastasis assay. Briefly, immunodeficient mice are given an i.v. injection of SK-MEL-2 melanoma cells mixed with various concentrations of CPP-ELP. Two weeks after inoculation of tumor cells, the mice are sacrificed and the number of tumor colonies in the lung, spleen, and kidneys will be recorded.

Spontaneous metastasis assay. In the spontaneous metastasis assay, mice are injected subcutaneously in the hind limb with melanoma cells to form a primary tumor. Polypeptides are administered i.v. on various days after tumor inoculation, and metastasized tumor colonies in the lung, spleen, and kidneys will be counted four weeks later.

## Example 3

## Breast Cancer Metastasis

When breast carcinoma remains confined to breast tissue, cure rates exceed 90%. However, cells from a primary tumor can spread to distant tissues via blood vasculature or lymphatics and form secondary tumors, or metastases. As cells spread, long-term survival decreases dramatically depending upon the extent of and the sites of colonization. Metastases in visceral organs and brain are the most life-threatening, and they are the direct cause of mortality in most breast cancer patients, with 5-year survival rates usually less than 20%. Therefore, efforts to understand and prevent the metastatic process of breast cancer cells are of tremendous clinical importance.

In Vitro Cell Attachment and Spreading: The present inventors have shown that immediately after incubation with MCF-7 breast cancer cells, CPP-ELP based polypeptides are localized to the plasma membrane (30). Therefore, without being bound by theory, it appears that the polypeptides of the present invention, with such cell membrane binding properties, may affect the cell's ability to attach to a substrate. In order to investigate CPP-ELPs for the ability to inhibit attachment, an in vitro cell attachment assay was used. MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells were incubated in suspension ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells in 1 ml) with the CPP-ELPs for 10 minutes. 24 well tissue culture dishes were coated for 2 h with a 2% gelatin solution, and the cell/protein mixture was then plated and incubated for 3 h to allow cell attachment. After the attachment period, non-adherent cells were collected by removing the media and rinsing the wells gently with PBS. The floating fraction was counted using a Coulter counter, and the results are shown in FIG. 1.

During the 3 h attachment period, more than  $4 \times 10^4$  of the  $5 \times 10^4$  untreated MDA-MB-231 cells plated attached to the substrate (as shown at zero polypeptide concentration in FIG. 1). The ELP polypeptide, which has no CPP to facilitate cell binding, showed no inhibition of cell attachment at any concentration tested (not shown). In contrast, Pen-ELP showed a concentration dependent inhibition of MDA-MB-

231 attachment, with complete inhibition observed at 5  $\mu$ M Pen-ELP. Tat-ELP inhibited cell attachment even more efficiently, with a maximum inhibition occurring at only 1  $\mu$ M. The inhibition of attachment was not simply a property of the CPP peptide, since the 16 aa penetratin peptide alone had no effect on cell attachment (data not shown). These results show that both the CPP and ELP are required for attachment inhibition.

In addition to inhibiting attachment of the cells to the substrate, the CPP-ELPs also inhibited the spreading of any cells that did attach. MDA-MB-231 cells were incubated as described above and plated on acid-washed coverslips coated with serum proteins. The coverslips were mounted onto slides 4 h after plating, and the cell morphology was observed using differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy. FIG. 2 shows that 4 h after plating, control and ELP treated cells began to spread onto the coated coverslips. In contrast, the cells treated with Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP did not spread onto the substrate.

Cell Migration: Since the CPP-ELP molecules showed potent inhibition of cell attachment and spreading, we also assayed for their ability to inhibit cell migration. Migration is an important event in metastasis, in which the tumor cells must invade the layer of endothelial cells to gain access to the vascular circulation (31). We employed an in vitro scratch migration assay to test the ability of CPP-ELP to inhibit cell migration (32). Briefly, MDA-MB-231 cells were grown to confluence on acid-washed coverslips. A linear scratch was made, and the growth medium was replaced with media containing CPP-ELP. Cells were placed in the incubator for 24 h to allow migration of the cells into the newly generated scratch. Coverslips were mounted and cell migration was assessed by collecting DIC images of the scratched area. FIG. 3 shows that the scratch method removed all cells from the area of interest. 24 h later, control cells and ELP treated cells (ELP data not shown) completely filled the cleared area. Pen-ELP significantly reduced the ability of the MDA-MB-231 cells to migrate into the cleared area, and Tat-ELP produced an even stronger inhibition of migration.

Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis: During the attachment and spreading assays, cells treated with CPP-ELP never attached or spread even 24 h after plating. We also examined the cells for a longer time period in order to determine if the cells were ever able to attach and to learn whether the cells can proliferate after attachment. To address this question, we monitored the growth of MDA-MB-231 cells after treatment with CPP-ELP. Cells were treated as described above and plated in serum-coated 24-well plates. Daily cell counts of the attached cells were made using a Coulter counter, and a growth curve (shown in FIG. 4) was generated. Control and ELP treated cells grew normally, making about 2 doublings during the 4 days of the assay. In contrast, cells treated with Pen-ELP showed no increase in cell number over 4 days, and Tat-ELP treated cells showed only a slight increase in number.

Inhibition of cell proliferation by CPP-ELP requires that the cells be treated while in suspension before plating. CPP-ELP shows no toxicity and no inhibition of growth when added to cells which are already attached to substratum (data not shown). These results suggest that inhibition of the proliferation of breast cancer cells by CPP-ELP treatment may be due to inhibition of cell attachment. This observation may be advantageous for the treatment of breast cancer metastasis, where the desired target cells are unattached and circulating.

The DIC images from the spreading assay revealed the presence of some apoptotic cells after treatment with CPP-ELP. After learning that CPP-ELP treated cells were not proliferating, we used an annexin binding assay to quantitate the extent of apoptosis after plating cells treated with CPP-ELP. MDA-MB-231 cells were treated and plated as above in 6-well plates. 5 h after plating, all cells (floating and attached) were collected by trypsinization, stained with FITC-annexin and propidium iodide (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.), and analyzed by flow cytometry. One event in the induction of apoptosis is the externalization of phosphatidyl serine to the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane. These cells stain with FITC-annexin, allowing quantitation of the amount of apoptotic cells. This assay also employs propidium iodide staining to elucidate the necrotic cells from the apoptotic cells.

When treated with ELP, cells were unaffected and gave similar results to control cells in the apoptosis assay (FIG. 5). Pen-ELP produced a strong effect on the MDA-MB-231 cells, inducing apoptosis in nearly 60% of the cells within the 5 h tested. In contrast, Tat-ELP had no apoptosis-inducing effect. Although Tat-ELP is a much more efficient inhibitor of cell attachment than Pen-ELP, Tat-ELP does not induce the apoptotic response nearly as extensively as Pen-ELP. This suggests that the two polypeptides may have different modes of action. This possibility will be addressed by the in vitro experiments proposed here.

In summary, this example shows that treatment of unattached breast cancer cells with CPP-ELPs inhibits their attachment, spreading, migration, and proliferation. Cells which are already attached are unaffected by CPP-ELP treatment, which is a promising fact for the future application of CPP-ELP

#### Example 4

##### Melanoma Cancer Metastasis

In Vitro Cell Attachment and Spreading: In order to investigate CPP-ELPs for the ability to inhibit attachment of melanoma cells, an in vitro cell attachment assay similar to the one described above was used, and the results are shown in FIG. 6.

During the 3 h attachment period, more than  $4 \times 10^4$  of the  $5 \times 10^4$  untreated SK-MEL-2 cells plated attached to the substrate (as shown at zero polypeptide concentration in FIG. 6). The ELP polypeptide, which has no CPP to facilitate cell binding, showed no inhibition of cell attachment at any concentration tested. In contrast, Pen-ELP showed a concentration dependent inhibition of SK-MEL-2 attachment, with complete inhibition observed at 20  $\mu$ M Pen-ELP. Tat-ELP inhibited cell attachment even more efficiently, with a maximum inhibition occurring at only 2  $\mu$ M. The inhibition of attachment was not simply a property of the CPP peptide, since the 16 aa penetratin peptide alone had no effect on cell attachment. These results show that both the CPP and ELP are required for attachment inhibition.

In addition to inhibiting attachment of the cells to the substrate, the CPP-ELPs also inhibited the spreading of any cells that did attach. SK-MEL-2 cells were incubated as described above and plated on acid-washed coverslips, and spreading was assayed using DIC microscopy. FIG. 7 shows that ELP does not affect cell spreading, but cells pretreated with Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP do not spread.

This spreading inhibition is not limited to cells plated on glass coverslips. Preliminary experiments with cells plated

on fibronectin-coated cover-slips show that both Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP can inhibit SK-MEL-2 cell spreading onto a natural ECM substratum.

Cell Migration: Since the CPP-ELP molecules showed potent inhibition of melanoma cell attachment and spreading, we also assayed for their ability to inhibit cell migration using the scratch migration assay described above. FIG. 8 shows that the scratch method removed all cells from the area of interest. 24 h later, control and ELP treated cells almost completely filled the cleared area. Pen-ELP significantly reduced the ability of the SK-MEL-2 cells to migrate into the cleared area, and Tat-ELP produced an even stronger inhibition of migration.

Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis: As with the SKOV-3 cells above, the SK-MEL-2 cells were not able to proliferate after plating in the presence of Pen-ELP or Tat-ELP (FIG. 9).

The DIC images from the spreading assay revealed the presence of some apoptotic cells after treatment with CPP-ELP. After learning that CPP-ELP treated cells were not proliferating, we used an annexin binding assay to quantitate the extent of apoptosis after plating cells treated with CPP-ELP. SK-MEL-2 cells were treated and plated as above in 6-well plates. 5 h after plating, all cells (floating and attached) were collected by trypsinization, stained with FITC-annexin and propidium iodide (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.), and analyzed by flow cytometry.

When treated with ELP, cells were unaffected and gave similar results to control cells in the apoptosis assay (FIG. 10). Pen-ELP produced a strong effect on the SK-MEL-2 cells, inducing apoptosis in nearly 90% of the cells within the 5 h tested. Tat-ELP also induced apoptosis, but much less effectively than Pen-ELP. Although Tat-ELP is a much more efficient inhibitor of cell attachment than Pen-ELP, Tat-ELP does not induce the apoptotic response nearly as extensively as Pen-ELP. This suggests that the two polypeptides may have different modes of action. This possibility will be addressed by future in vitro experiments.

#### Example 5

##### Ovarian Cancer Metastasis

In North America and Europe, ovarian cancer is the fourth most common cause of cancer death among women and the prime cause of death among gynecological malignancies. Primary tumors from the ovaries tend to spread throughout the abdominal cavity and to other organs or areas of the body forming metastases. The main route of metastatic dissemination of epithelial ovarian cancer is by exfoliation of the tumor cells, which migrate, implant, and invade throughout the peritoneal cavity (33). The molecular mechanisms underlying this process are not well characterized, but it is clear that the attachment of cancer cells to the surfaces of other organs is one of the crucial steps in the development of metastatic ovarian cancer.

In Vitro Cell Attachment and Spreading: The in vitro cell attachment assay described above was used to assay the ability of the CPP-ELPs to inhibit attachment of SKOV-3 ovarian cancer cells, and the results are shown in FIG. 1. During the 3 h attachment period, more than  $4 \times 10^4$  of the  $5 \times 10^4$  untreated cells plated attached to the substrate (as shown at zero polypeptide concentration in FIG. 11). The ELP polypeptide, which has no CPP to facilitate cell binding, showed no inhibition of cell attachment at any concentration tested. In contrast, Pen-ELP showed a concentration dependent inhibition of SKOV-3 attachment, with complete inhibition observed at 5  $\mu$ M Pen-ELP. Tat-ELP inhibited cell

attachment even more efficiently, with a maximum inhibition occurring at only 0.5  $\mu$ M. The inhibition of attachment was not simply a property of the CPP peptide, since the 16 aa penetratin peptide alone had no effect on cell attachment. These results show that both the CPP and ELP are required for attachment inhibition.

In addition to inhibiting attachment of the cells to the substrate, the CPP-ELPs also inhibited the spreading of any cells that did attach. SKOV-3 cells were incubated as described above and plated on acid-washed coverslips. The coverslips were mounted onto slides at various time points after plating, and the cell morphology was observed using differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy. FIG. 12 shows that 1 h after plating, control cells were attached but still rounded. Fewer cells were attached after treatment with Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP, but little morphological difference was apparent at this time point. 4 h after plating, control and ELP treated cells began to spread onto the glass coverslips, and even more extensive spreading was observed at 7 h and 24 h. In contrast, the cells treated with Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP never spread onto the substrate. This spreading inhibition is not limited to cells plated on glass coverslips. Preliminary experiments with cells plated on fibronectin-coated coverslips show that both Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP can inhibit SKOV-3 cell spreading onto a natural ECM substratum.

Cell Migration: Since the CPP-ELP molecules showed potent inhibition of cell attachment and spreading, we also assayed for their ability to inhibit cell migration using the scratch migration assay described above. FIG. 13 shows that the scratch method removed all cells from the area of interest. 24 h later, control and ELP treated cells almost completely filled the cleared area. Pen-ELP significantly reduced the ability of the SKOV-3 cells to migrate into the cleared area, and Tat-ELP produced an even stronger inhibition of migration.

In order to confirm the role of CPP-ELPs in preventing migration of SKOV-3 cells, a boyden chamber assay was performed (35). This assay involves a membrane with pore size of 8  $\mu$ m. SKOV-3 cells are plated on one side of the membrane, and a chemoattractant (FBS) is placed on the opposite side of the membrane. The cells are allowed to migrate through the pores toward the chemoattractant for h, and the cells which penetrated the membrane are quantified by cell counting and independently by Hoechst staining and fluorescence microscopy. As shown in FIG. 14 A, Tat-ELP treated cells did not migrate, while untreated, Tat peptide and ELP treated cells migrated across the membrane when counted under 20 $\times$  magnification. This was also confirmed by Hoechst staining, which shows the number of cells migrated in FIG. 14 B. These experiments show that CPP-ELPs have a role in inhibiting migration. Serum starvation of cells overnight ruled out the fact that proliferation was a contributing factor in this assay.

Inhibition of SKOV-3 Attachment on Vitronectin: Cell migration is governed by a variety of factors, including cell surface adhesion receptor binding to extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins. One such matrix protein is vitronectin (VN). VN is a widely distributed high molecular weight glycoprotein found in most extracellular matrices and blood plasma that is known to promote cell adhesion and affect cell morphology, migration, differentiation, and cytoskeletal organization. FIG. 15 shows that attachment was inhibited nearly 50% on VN treated plates by different CPP-ELPs, while ELP had no such effect.

Cell Surface Receptor Assay: Cell migration is governed by a variety of factors, including cell surface adhesion receptor binding to extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins.

One such matrix protein is vitronectin (VN). VN is a widely distributed high molecular weight glycoprotein found in most extracellular matrices and blood plasma that is known to promote cell adhesion and affect cell morphology, migration, differentiation, and cytoskeletal organization. Cell migration is governed by a variety of factors, including cell surface adhesion receptor binding to extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins. One such matrix protein is vitronectin (VN). VN is a widely distributed high molecular weight glycoprotein found in most extracellular matrices and blood plasma that is known to promote cell adhesion and affect cell morphology, migration, differentiation, and cytoskeletal organization. Cell migration is governed by a variety of factors, including cell surface adhesion receptor binding to extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins. One such matrix protein is vitronectin (VN). VN is a widely distributed high molecular weight glycoprotein found in most extracellular matrices and blood plasma that is known to promote cell adhesion and affect cell morphology, migration, differentiation, and cytoskeletal organization. Since the action of CPP-ELPs is mediated via interaction with the various cell surface receptors on the cell membrane, we assumed that treatment of cells with the enzymes mentioned below may provide some information about the binding characteristics of the CPP-ELPs.

**Trypsin, Heparanase, and Pronase Treatment:** Brief 3 min. incubation of cells with trypsin prior to polypeptide treatment showed nearly 20-40% decrease in Tat-ELP binding as compared to binding in normal cells (FIG. 16 A). Similarly, incubation of cells with heparanase (FIG. 16 B) and pronase (FIG. 16 C) for specified time periods caused ~20-25% and 40-70% decrease in the respective binding of Tat-ELP over the concentration range. Binding of ELP polypeptide did not differ significantly under different enzymatic conditions. These enzymes have been reported to digest various cell surface receptors such as heparin surface proteoglycans and glycoproteins which are involved in attachment and tumor metastases (36, 37). These results show that binding is decreased by the enzyme pretreatment and provide some information about the role of various cell surface receptors and their interaction with CPP-ELPs.

**Effect of Ionic Strength on Binding:** It is important to explore the selective binding of CPP-ELPs to cell surfaces in greater detail, in particular with regard to ionic strength. Since the nature of the interaction between cell membrane and CPP-ELPs is ionic due to their charged nature, we tested the binding of different polypeptides at different ionic concentrations. The solution's ionic strength was varied by changing the concentration of NaCl in PBS from 0.5 M to 2 M. The binding experiment was performed in each PBS solution and compared to binding in standard PBS solution. It was observed that binding of Tat-ELP was enhanced by ~25-30% in 1/2 M PBS and reduced by ~18-40% in 2 M PBS when compared with binding of Tat-ELP in 1 M PBS (FIG. 17 A). The binding of uncharged polypeptide ELP (17 C) did not show any significant difference at various PBS concentrations. This experiment demonstrates that the binding of the cationic peptide Tat to the cell membrane depends on the ionic composition of the media, with less ionic environment favoring more binding and vice versa.

**Cell Proliferation:** During the attachment and spreading assays, cells treated with CPP-ELP never attached or spread even 24 h after plating. We also examined the cells for a longer time period in order to determine if the cells were ever able to attach and to learn whether the cells can proliferate after attachment. To address this question, we monitored the growth of SKOV-3 cells after treatment with

CPP-ELP. Cells were treated as described above and plated in 6-well plates. Daily cell counts of the attached cells were made using a Coulter counter, and a growth curve (shown in FIG. 18) was generated. Control and ELP treated cells grew normally, making 8 to 10 doublings during the 6 days of the assay. In contrast, cells treated with Pen-ELP and Tat-ELP showed no increase in cell number over 6 days.

Inhibition of cell proliferation by CPP-ELP requires that the cells be treated while in suspension before plating. CPP-ELP shows no toxicity and no inhibition of growth when added to cells which are already attached to substratum (data not shown). These results suggest that inhibition of the proliferation of ovarian cancer cells by CPP-ELP treatment may be due to inhibition of cell attachment. This observation may be advantageous for the treatment of ovarian cancer metastasis, where the desired target cells are unattached and circulating.

**Ovarian Peritoneal Metastasis In Vivo:** The most probable use for an anti-metastatic agent such as CPP-ELP will be at the time of surgical resection of the primary tumor in order to prevent the spread of micrometastases resulting from tumor cells that were loosened or not removed during the surgery. Therefore, in order to test the ability of CPP-ELP to inhibit metastasis in a clinically relevant setting, we used a rat ovarian metastasis model. In this assay,  $75 \times 10^6$  SKOV-3 cells grown in culture were injected into the peritoneal cavity of athymic nude rats. The cells were premixed with the most efficient attachment inhibitor, Tat-ELP at a concentration of 500  $\mu$ M, or with PBS control. After injection, metastases were allowed to develop for 17 days. The animals were sacrificed, and the peritoneal metastases were carefully dissected from the attached normal tissue. The weight of each tumor was measured. The tumor burden per animal is reported as the sum of all tumor nodules from the small and large intestine, omentum, spleen, diaphragm, fallopian tubes, and bladder. As shown in the FIG. 19 A, the tumor burden/animal in the Tat-ELP treated group was nearly 50% less than the control group. SKOV-3 ovarian cancer cells have a high tendency to metastasize to the uterus and fallopian tubes. Therefore, the uterine tumor mass per animal was compared in untreated and treated groups. As shown in FIG. 19 B, Tat-ELP treated animals showed nearly 60% reduction in uterine tumor mass as compared to untreated animals.

**In vivo Plasma Concentrations of CPP-ELP1-H1:** In order to assess the plasma kinetics of the CPP-ELP polypeptide in vivo, preliminary studies were performed in athymic rats. A fluorescently labeled polypeptide (CPP-ELP-fluorescein) was injected as a bolus in anesthetized rats. The plasma concentration of this polypeptide was measured for five hours as shown in FIG. 20. The plasma concentration of the polypeptide declined to about 30% of its initial value during the first 45-60 min after injection, then showed little further decline over the following 4 hours. The apparent volume of distribution for the distribution phase of the curve was  $35.5 \pm 9.7$  ml, which indicates that the volume is over three times the estimated plasma volume (~7% of 150 g rat). The relatively stable concentration of the agent after the first 45 minutes is likely due to the large molecular weight of the polypeptide, but may also be due to significant protein and cellular binding. Further characterization of the pharmacokinetic parameters and binding properties for several CPP-ELP polypeptides are planned in the future.

Because diagnosis of ovarian cancer occurs most often only after the disease has progressed, treatment is limited to surgical resection in combination with chemotherapy. It has been observed that an increased incidence of metastasis

occurs after this surgical manipulation (38). Therefore, the development of an antimetastatic agent that could be administered at or before the time of surgery would reduce the chance of post-surgical metastases forming. Thus, embodiments of the present invention are non-toxic agents given as adjuvant therapy to patients at the time of surgery, and could complement chemotherapy to slow the spread of remaining cancerous cells. Our results have shown that treatment of unattached ovarian cancer cells with CPP-ELPs inhibits their attachment, spreading, migration, invasion and proliferation in vitro and peritoneal metastasis of ovarian cells in vivo. Therefore, CPP-ELP has potential in anti-metastatic therapy to improve the cure rate for surgically resected ovarian tumors.

#### Example 6

##### Test Regarding Present Invention and C6 Cell Proliferation

CPP-ELP-H1 is an effective inhibitor of breast cancer cell proliferation in vitro (see above), and its efficacy for breast cancer therapy in vivo is currently being established. However, malignant glioma is a cancer that is much more difficult to treat and with a much lower cure rate than breast cancer. Therefore, developmental therapeutics for malignant glioma is a field that could greatly benefit from the targeted approach applied with ELP technology. In order to examine the antiproliferative effects of the CPP-ELP-H1 polypeptides in glioma cells, C6 cells were exposed for 1 hour to 20  $\mu$ M Bac-ELP1-H1 or Bac-ELP2-H1 at 37° C. or 42° C. one day after cell seeding. The polypeptides were washed away, and the cells were allowed to grow until day 3. Cell number was determined using the MTS assay. The resulting data show that the thermally sensitive peptide Bac-ELP1-H1 did not inhibit cell proliferation when cells were treated at 37° C. However, when cells were treated at 42° C., cell proliferation was inhibited by up to 60%.

The nonthermally responsive control, Bac-ELP2-H1, had no effect on C6 proliferation, and control polypeptides lacking the c-Myc inhibitory sequence (Bac-ELP1 or Bac-ELP2) did not have any effect on cell proliferation. These results suggest that the polypeptides exhibit an antiproliferative effect in C-6 cells, which can be further enhanced by hyperthermia.

Development of the C6 Glioblastoma Model: This study will utilize an intracerebral tumor-bearing rat model of glioma (C6). The rat glioma model is similar to human malignant glioma (glioblastoma multiforme) both histologically and in rapid proliferation. In a previous study, C6 gliomas were induced by intracranial injection of a suspension of C6 cells. The tumors were imaged sequentially with 3-D volume measurements generated by means of a clinical magnetic resonance imaging system (CMRI) and commercially available wrist coil. This study demonstrated that gliomas can be reliably grown in rats using the C6 cell line, and MRI imaging is an effective means of monitoring tumor progression.

Heating intracerebral C6 tumors using infrared light: Our previous studies in subcutaneous tumor models have used infrared (IR) light generated by the Laser System 540® (Mettler Electronics) to heat the tumors. This method is preferred over more primitive techniques such as water bath immersion because the heat can be applied to a more concentrated area and without physical contact with the animal. In order to test the effectiveness of this method in the glioma model, three representative C6 tumors grown in rat

brains were used in a heating trial. The tumor core reached the desired hyperthermia temperature within 15 minutes of the start of illumination, and the temperature remained in the desired hyperthermia range for the remainder of an hour. This experiment demonstrates that the use of IR light is a feasible and minimally invasive method of heating intracerebral C6 tumors.

Following the heating period, the rats were exsanguinated and perfused with 4% paraformaldehyde, and the brains were removed, sectioned, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). All three animals developed tumors, and the tumors were highly vascularized. Additionally, the tumor tissue displayed rosettes that are characteristic of glioblastoma. The area around the tumor appeared as normal neural tissue, and no acute damage from the hyperthermia treatment was apparent.

Imaging Intratumor Distribution of the Therapeutic Peptide Carrier: Previous studies have shown that ELP accumulation in tumor vasculature or interstitium can be increased with focused hyperthermia. However, entry of the ELP carrier into the tumor cells, a property necessary for effective drug delivery, has never been demonstrated. The use of CPPs fused to the ELP carrier may enhance its uptake into the tumor cells. To test the ability of the Bac and Tat CPPs to enhance ELP uptake into tumor cells in vivo, rats bearing C6 tumors were intravenously injected with Rhodamine-labeled Bac-ELP1-H1 or Tat-ELP1-H1. One tumor was heated for 60 min. using IR illumination as described above. 1 min prior to euthanasia, high molecular weight (500 kDa) FITC-dextran was injected IV in order to mark the perfused vessels. The tumors were removed, rapidly frozen, and sectioned using a cryomicrotome. Tumor sections were fixed and stained with Hoescht 33342 and imaged using a Nikon fluorescence microscope with a CoolSnap CCD camera. Bac-ELP1-H1 is present not only in the tumor blood vessels, but it also escaped circulation and entered the tumor cells. Below the  $T_m$ , Bac-ELP1-H1 is present in the cytoplasm of the tumor cells. Above the  $T_m$ , the polypeptide can also be detected in the tumor cell nuclei. This is consistent with the localization of the polypeptide in cultured cells. Tat-ELP1-H1 is also able to escape the tumor vasculature and enter the tumor cells. Tat-ELP1-H1 was present in the cell cytoplasm at temperature above and below the  $T_m$ , again consistent with its subcellular localization in vitro. Thus, this Example indicates a direct observation that ELP aided by a CPP can escape the tumor vasculature and enter the tumor cells.

Tumor Size Reduction by the ELP-delivered c-Myc Inhibitory Peptide: In order to assess the ability of the ELP-delivered c-Myc inhibitory peptide to reduce tumor size, rats bearing 2 C6 tumors implanted subcutaneously in the rats' back were treated by IV injection of Bac-ELP1-H1 (130 mg/kg) or saline control, and one tumor was heated for 60 min using the IR heating method. Bac-ELP1-H1 was used in this study because it was found to be the most potent inhibitor of cell proliferation in vitro (unpublished data). Following treatment, the animals were returned to their cages, and tumor size and body weight was monitored for 19 days. In saline treated rats, the tumors proliferated rapidly up to a volume of 4000 mm<sup>3</sup>, and hyperthermia alone had no effect on tumor size. In contrast, the tumors in animals treated with Bac-ELP1-H1 began to shrink 4 days after treatment, and were nearly undetectable at day 19. Both the heated and unheated tumors in the treated animals were eventually cleared after treatment, but the heated tumor was reduced slightly faster. This indicates that at a dose of 130 mg/kg, Bac-ELP1-H1 is potent enough to completely elimi-

nate C6 tumor growth. Further studies are underway at lower doses in order to look for a more significant difference between the heated and unheated tumors. No body weight loss, injection site reactions, or gross signs of toxicity were observed.

Rats were sacrificed on Day 19 after implantation, and tumors were removed and weighed. Untreated animals had tumors weighing approximately 2 g, and there was no significant difference between heated and unheated tumors. Animals treated with Bac-ELP1-H1, however, had significantly smaller tumors, with an average weight of less than 300 mg. No significant difference was seen between heated and unheated Bac-ELP1-H1 treated tumors, again supporting the evidence that 130 mg/kg is a sufficient dose to cause complete tumor regression even without hyperthermia.

Evaluation of Toxicity of the Bac-ELP1-H1 Polypeptide: In addition to monitoring tumor size during the above experiment, rats were monitored for weight loss or other signs of acute toxicity due to the Bac-ELP1-H1 treatment. The average body weight of the animals did not differ between saline and Bac-ELP1-H1 treated groups, and no weight loss was observed following Bac-ELP1-H1 treatment. In addition, all major organs were removed and weighed at necropsy on Day 19. No significant difference was seen in organ weights from animals treated with saline control and animals treated with Bac-ELP1-H1. Also, no hair loss or injection site reactions were observed, and no other signs of toxicity were noticed.

Throughout this application, and specifically, below, various references are mentioned. All references are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and should be considered to be part of this application.

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Various changes in the details, steps and materials that have been described may be made by those skilled in the art within the principles and scope of the invention herein illustrated and defined in the appended claims. Therefore, while the present invention has been shown and described herein in what is believed to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is recognized that departures can be made therefrom within the scope of the invention, which is therefore not to be limited to the details disclosed herein but is to be accorded the full scope of the claims so as to embrace any and all equivalent apparatus and methods.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the presently-disclosed subject matter belongs. Although any methods, devices, and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the presently-disclosed subject matter, representative methods, devices, and materials are now described.

Following long-standing patent law convention, the terms “a”, “an”, and “the” refer to “one or more” when used in this application, including the claims. Thus, for example, reference to “a cell” includes a plurality of such cells, and so forth.

Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, properties such as reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term “about”. Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in this specification and claims are approximations that can vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the presently-disclosed subject matter.

As used herein, the term “about,” when referring to a value or to an amount of mass, weight, time, volume, concentration or percentage is meant to encompass variations of in some embodiments  $\pm 20\%$ , in some embodiments  $\pm 10\%$ , in some embodiments  $\pm 5\%$ , in some embodiments  $\pm 1\%$ , in some embodiments  $\pm 0.5\%$ , and in some embodiments  $\pm 0.1\%$  from the specified amount, as such variations are appropriate to perform the disclosed method.

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Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg  
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 11  
<211> LENGTH: 34  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: VP22 CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

Asp Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Arg Gly Arg Ser Ala Ala Ser Arg Pro Thr  
1 5 10 15

Gln Arg Pro Arg Ala Pro Ala Arg Ser Ala Ser Arg Pro Arg Arg Pro  
20 25 30

Val Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 12  
<211> LENGTH: 27  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Trans CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Gly Trp Thr Leu Asn Ser Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gly Lys Ile Asn Leu  
1 5 10 15

Lys Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Lys Ile Leu  
20 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

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<211> LENGTH: 18  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: MAP CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

Lys Leu Ala Leu Lys Leu Ala Leu Lys Ala Leu Lys Ala Ala Leu Lys  
 1                   5                   10                   15

Leu Ala

<210> SEQ ID NO 14  
 <211> LENGTH: 18  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: pVEC CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

Leu Leu Ile Ile Leu Arg Arg Arg Ile Arg Lys Gln Ala His Ala His  
 1                   5                   10                   15

Ser Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 15  
 <211> LENGTH: 16  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: MTS CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Pro  
 1                   5                   10                   15

<210> SEQ ID NO 16  
 <211> LENGTH: 24  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: nCT-derived CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Leu Gly Thr Tyr Thr Gln Asp Phe Asn Lys Phe His Thr Phe Pro Gln  
 1                   5                   10                   15

Thr Ala Ile Gly Val Gly Ala Pro  
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 17  
 <211> LENGTH: 27  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: MPG CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

Gly Ala Leu Phe Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Ala Ala Gly Ser Thr Met Gly  
 1                   5                   10                   15

Ala Trp Ser Gln Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val  
 20                   25

<210> SEQ ID NO 18  
 <211> LENGTH: 21  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Buforin 2 CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Thr	Arg	Ser	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gln	Phe	Pro	Val	Gly	Arg	Val	His
1				5					10					15	

Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg	Lys
				20

<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PEP-1 CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

Lys	Glu	Thr	Trp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Trp	Trp	Thr	Glu	Trp	Ser	Gln	Pro	Lys
1				5					10					15	

Lys	Lys	Arg	Lys	Val
				20

<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 23

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Magainin 2 CPP

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Gly	Ile	Gly	Lys	Phe	Leu	His	Ser	Ala	Lys	Lys	Phe	Gly	Lys	Ala	Phe
1				5					10					15	

Val	Gly	Glu	Ile	Met	Asn	Ser
						20

<210> SEQ ID NO 21

<211> LENGTH: 758

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: ELP 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

Met	Ser	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			20					25					30		

Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
			35				40					45			

Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	50					55					60				

Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
65					70					75					80

Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				85					90					95	

Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			100					105					110		

Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
			115				120					125			

Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
	130					135					140				

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Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
145					150					155					160
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				165					170					175	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
			180					185					190		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
		195					200					205			
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
	210					215					220				
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
225					230					235					240
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				245					250					255	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			260					265					270		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
		275					280					285			
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
	290					295					300				
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
305					310					315					320
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				325					330					335	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
			340					345					350		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
		355					360					365			
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	370					375					380				
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
385					390					395					400
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				405					410					415	
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			420					425					430		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
		435					440					445			
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	450					455					460				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
465					470					475					480
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				485					490					495	
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			500					505					510		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
		515					520					525			
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
	530					535					540				
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
545					550					555					560
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly

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	565		570		575
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly	580		585		590
Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly	595		600		605
Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	610		615		620
Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro	625		630		635
Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly	645		650		655
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala	660		665		670
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly	675		680		685
Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	690		695		700
Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro	705		710		715
Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly	725		730		735
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly	740		745		750
Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro	755				

<210> SEQ ID NO 22  
 <211> LENGTH: 808  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ELP 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Met Ser Lys Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly	1	5	10	15
Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala	20	25	30	
Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly	35	40	45	
Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	50	55	60	
Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro	65	70	75	80
Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly	85	90	95	
Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala	100	105	110	
Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly	115	120	125	
Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	130	135	140	
Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro	145	150	155	160
Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly				

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165				170				175							
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			180												190
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
			195												205
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
			210												220
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
			225												240
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			245												255
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			260												270
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
			275												285
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
			290												300
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
			305												320
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			325												335
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			340												350
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
			355												365
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
			370												380
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
			385												400
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			405												415
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			420												430
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
			435												445
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
			450												460
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
			465												480
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			485												495
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			500												510
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
			515												525
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
			530												540
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
			545												560
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			565												575
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			580												590



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Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 595 600 605

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 610 615 620

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 625 630 635 640

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 645 650 655

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 660 665 670

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 675 680 685

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 690 695 700

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 705 710 715 720

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 725 730 735

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 740 745 750

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 755 760 765

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 770 775 780

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 785 790 795 800

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro  
 805

<210> SEQ ID NO 23  
 <211> LENGTH: 773  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Tat-ELP1

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

Met Tyr Gly Arg Lys Lys Arg Arg Gln Arg Arg Arg Gly Gly Pro Gly  
 1 5 10 15

Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 20 25 30

Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 35 40 45

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 50 55 60

Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 85 90 95

Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 100 105 110

Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 115 120 125

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 130 135 140

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Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
145	150	155	160
Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly
	165	170	175
Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
	180	185	190
Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly
	195	200	205
Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
	210	215	220
Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro
225	230	235	240
Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly
	245	250	255
Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
	260	265	270
Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly
	275	280	285
Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val
	290	295	300
Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro
305	310	315	320
Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly
	325	330	335
Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly
	340	345	350
Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly
	355	360	365
Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val
	370	375	380
Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro
385	390	395	400
Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly
	405	410	415
Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala
	420	425	430
Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly
	435	440	445
Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val
	450	455	460
Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro
465	470	475	480
Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly
	485	490	495
Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly
	500	505	510
Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly
	515	520	525
Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val Gly Val
	530	535	540
Pro Gly Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro
545	550	555	560

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Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 565 570 575  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 580 585 590  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 595 600 605  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 610 615 620  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 625 630 635 640  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 645 650 655  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 660 665 670  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 675 680 685  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 690 695 700  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 705 710 715 720  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 725 730 735  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 740 745 750  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro  
 755 760 765  
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys  
 770

<210> SEQ ID NO 24  
 <211> LENGTH: 823  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ELP-Tat2

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Met Tyr Gly Arg Lys Lys Arg Arg Gln Arg Arg Arg Gly Gly Pro Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 115 120 125  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 130 135 140

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Pro 145	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 150	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 155	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 160
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 165	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 170	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 175	Gly
Val	Gly	Val	Pro 180	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 185	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 190	Gly	Ala
Gly	Val	Pro 195	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 200	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 205	Gly	Gly	Gly
Val	Pro 210	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 215	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 220	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
Pro 225	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 230	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 235	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 240
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 245	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 250	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 255	Gly
Val	Gly	Val	Pro 260	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 265	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 270	Gly	Ala
Gly	Val	Pro 275	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 280	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 285	Gly	Gly	Gly
Val	Pro 290	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 295	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 300	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
Pro 305	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 310	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 315	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 320
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 325	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 330	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 335	Gly
Val	Gly	Val	Pro 340	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 345	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 350	Gly	Ala
Gly	Val	Pro 355	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 360	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 365	Gly	Gly	Gly
Val	Pro 370	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 375	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 380	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
Pro 385	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 390	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 395	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 400
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 405	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 410	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 415	Gly
Val	Gly	Val	Pro 420	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 425	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 430	Gly	Ala
Gly	Val	Pro 435	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 440	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 445	Gly	Gly	Gly
Val	Pro 450	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 455	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 460	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
Pro 465	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 470	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 475	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 480
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 485	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 490	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 495	Gly
Val	Gly	Val	Pro 500	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 505	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 510	Gly	Ala
Gly	Val	Pro 515	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 520	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 525	Gly	Gly	Gly
Val	Pro 530	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 535	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 540	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
Pro 545	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 550	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro 555	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 560
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly

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565					570					575					
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			580					585					590		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
		595					600					605			
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
	610					615					620				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
625				630					635					640	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			645					650					655		
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
		660					665					670			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
	675					680					685				
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
	690					695					700				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
705				710					715					720	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			725					730					735		
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
		740					745					750			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
	755					760					765				
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
	770					775					780				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
785				790					795					800	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			805					810					815		
Trp	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Cys									
		820													

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 25

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 774

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: Antp-ELP1

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 25

Met	Arg	Gln	Ile	Lys	Ile	Trp	Phe	Gln	Asn	Arg	Arg	Met	Lys	Trp	Lys
1				5					10					15	
Lys	Gly	Cys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			20					25					30		
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
		35					40					45			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
	50					55					60				
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
65					70					75					80
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
			85						90					95	
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly

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100				105				110							
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
	115						120					125			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
	130					135					140				
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
	145				150				155						160
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
			165						170					175	
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			180						185				190		
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
	195					200					205				
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
	210					215					220				
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
	225				230					235					240
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
			245						250					255	
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			260						265				270		
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
	275						280					285			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
	290					295					300				
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
	305				310					315					320
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
			325						330					335	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			340						345				350		
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
	355						360					365			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
	370					375					380				
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	385				390				395						400
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
			405						410					415	
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			420						425				430		
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
		435					440					445			
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
	450					455					460				
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	465				470					475					480
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
			485						490					495	
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
			500						505				510		
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
		515					520					525			

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Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 530 535 540

Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 545 550 555 560

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 565 570 575

Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 580 585 590

Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 595 600 605

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 610 615 620

Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 625 630 635 640

Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 645 650 655

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 660 665 670

Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 675 680 685

Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 690 695 700

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 705 710 715 720

Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 725 730 735

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 740 745 750

Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 755 760 765

Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro  
 770

<210> SEQ ID NO 26  
 <211> LENGTH: 824  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Antp-ELP2

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

Met Arg Gln Ile Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Met Lys Trp Lys  
 1 5 10 15

Lys Gly Cys Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 20 25 30

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 35 40 45

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 50 55 60

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 85 90 95

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 100 105 110

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Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 115 120 125

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 130 135 140

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 145 150 155 160

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 165 170 175

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 180 185 190

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 195 200 205

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 210 215 220

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 225 230 235 240

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 245 250 255

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 260 265 270

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 275 280 285

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 290 295 300

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 305 310 315 320

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 325 330 335

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 340 345 350

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 355 360 365

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 370 375 380

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 385 390 395 400

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 405 410 415

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 420 425 430

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 435 440 445

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 450 455 460

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 465 470 475 480

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 485 490 495

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 500 505 510

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 515 520 525



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Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 530 535 540

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 545 550 555 560

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 565 570 575

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 580 585 590

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 595 600 605

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 610 615 620

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 625 630 635 640

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 645 650 655

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 660 665 670

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 675 680 685

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 690 695 700

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 705 710 715 720

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 725 730 735

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 740 745 750

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 755 760 765

Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 770 775 780

Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 785 790 795 800

Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 805 810 815

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro  
 820

<210> SEQ ID NO 27  
 <211> LENGTH: 778  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: MTS-ELP1

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

Met Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala  
 1 5 10 15

Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 20 25 30

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 35 40 45

Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 50 55 60

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Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
65					70					75					80
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				85					90					95	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala
			100					105					110		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
		115					120					125			
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	130					135					140				
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
145					150					155					160
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				165					170					175	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			180					185					190		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
		195					200					205			
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	210					215					220				
Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
225					230					235					240
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				245					250					255	
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			260					265					270		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
		275					280					285			
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
	290					295					300				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro
305					310					315					320
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				325					330					335	
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
			340					345					350		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
		355					360					365			
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
	370					375					380				
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
385					390					395					400
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
				405					410					415	
Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
			420					425					430		
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly
		435					440					445			
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
	450					455					460				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
465					470					475					480
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly

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	485		490		495	
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala	500		505		510	
Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly	515		520		525	
Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val	530		535		540	
Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro	545		550		555	560
Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly	565		570		575	
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val	580		585		590	
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly	595		600		605	
Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val	610		615		620	
Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro	625		630		635	640
Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly	645		650		655	
Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val	660		665		670	
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly	675		680		685	
Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val	690		695		700	
Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro	705		710		715	720
Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly	725		730		735	
Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val	740		745		750	
Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly	755		760		765	
Val Pro Gly Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys	770		775			

<210> SEQ ID NO 28  
 <211> LENGTH: 828  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: MTS-ELP2

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

Met Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala	1	5	10	15
Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly	20	25	30	
Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly	35	40	45	
Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	50	55	60	
Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro				



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Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
500 505 510

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
515 520 525

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
530 535 540

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
545 550 555 560

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
565 570 575

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
580 585 590

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
595 600 605

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
610 615 620

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
625 630 635 640

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
645 650 655

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
660 665 670

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
675 680 685

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
690 695 700

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
705 710 715 720

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
725 730 735

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
740 745 750

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
755 760 765

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
770 775 780

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
785 790 795 800

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
805 810 815

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys  
820 825

<210> SEQ ID NO 29  
<211> LENGTH: 786  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Bac-7-ELP1

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

Met Arg Arg Ile Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Arg Leu Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro  
1 5 10 15

Arg Pro Leu Pro Phe Pro Arg Pro Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
20 25 30

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Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 85 90 95  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 100 105 110  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 180 185 190  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 195 200 205  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 245 250 255  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 260 265 270  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 290 295 300  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 305 310 315 320  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 325 330 335  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 340 345 350  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 370 375 380  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 420 425 430  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 435 440 445

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Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 485 490 495  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 500 505 510  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 515 520 525  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 530 535 540  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 545 550 555 560  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 565 570 575  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 580 585 590  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 595 600 605  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 610 615 620  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 645 650 655  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 660 665 670  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 675 680 685  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 690 695 700  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 705 710 715 720  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 725 730 735  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 740 745 750  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 755 760 765  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly  
 770 775 780  
 Gly Cys  
 785

<210> SEQ ID NO 30  
 <211> LENGTH: 836  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Bac-7-ELP2  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 30

Met Arg Arg Ile Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Arg Leu Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro  
 1 5 10 15

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Arg Pro Leu Pro Phe Pro Arg Pro Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
           35                  40                  45  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
       50                  55                  60  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
   65                  70                  75                  80  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
                   85                  90                  95  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
           100                  105                  110  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
       115                  120                  125  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
       130                  135                  140  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
   145                  150                  155                  160  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
                   165                  170                  175  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
           180                  185                  190  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
       195                  200                  205  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
       210                  215                  220  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
   225                  230                  235                  240  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
                   245                  250                  255  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
           260                  265                  270  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
       275                  280                  285  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
       290                  295                  300  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
   305                  310                  315                  320  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
                   325                  330                  335  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
           340                  345                  350  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
       355                  360                  365  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
       370                  375                  380  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
   385                  390                  395                  400  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
                   405                  410                  415  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
           420                  425                  430  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro



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435					440					445					
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
450					455					460					
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
465					470					475					480
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
				485					490					495	
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
			500					505					510		
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
		515					520					525			
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
530					535					540					
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
545					550					555					560
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
				565					570					575	
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
			580					585					590		
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
		595					600					605			
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
610					615					620					
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
625					630					635					640
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
				645					650					655	
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
			660					665					670		
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
		675					680					685			
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
690					695					700					
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
705					710					715					720
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
				725					730					735	
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val
			740					745					750		
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro
		755					760					765			
Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
770					775					780					
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly
785					790					795					800
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly
				805					810					815	
Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Trp	Pro	Gly
			820					825					830		
Ser	Gly	Gly	Cys												
			835												

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<211> LENGTH: 789  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Trans-ELP1  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 31  
  
 Met Gly Trp Thr Leu Asn Ser Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gly Lys Ile Asn  
 1 5 10 15  
  
 Leu Lys Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly Pro Gly  
 20 25 30  
  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 35 40 45  
  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 50 55 60  
  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 65 70 75 80  
  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 85 90 95  
  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 100 105 110  
  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 115 120 125  
  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 130 135 140  
  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 145 150 155 160  
  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 165 170 175  
  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 180 185 190  
  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 195 200 205  
  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 210 215 220  
  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 225 230 235 240  
  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 245 250 255  
  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 260 265 270  
  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 275 280 285  
  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 290 295 300  
  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 305 310 315 320  
  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 325 330 335  
  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 340 345 350  
  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 355 360 365  
  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 370 375 380

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Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 385 390 395 400  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 420 425 430  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 465 470 475 480  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 500 505 510  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 515 520 525  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 530 535 540  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 545 550 555 560  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 565 570 575  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly  
 580 585 590  
 Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 595 600 605  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 610 615 620  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val  
 625 630 635 640  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 645 650 655  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 660 665 670  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val  
 675 680 685  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly  
 690 695 700  
 Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Val  
 705 710 715 720  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
 725 730 735  
 Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 740 745 750  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 755 760 765  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro  
 770 775 780  
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys  
 785

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<210> SEQ ID NO 32  
 <211> LENGTH: 839  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Trans-ELP2  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 32  
  
 Met Gly Trp Thr Leu Asn Ser Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gly Lys Ile Asn  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Lys Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly Pro Gly  
 20 25 30  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 85 90 95  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 290 295 300  
 Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val  
 305 310 315 320  
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro  
 325 330 335  
 Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
 340 345 350  
 Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala  
 355 360 365

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Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	370	375	380	
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	385	390	395	400
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	405	410	415	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	420	425	430	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	435	440	445	
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	450	455	460	
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	465	470	475	480
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	485	490	495	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	500	505	510	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	515	520	525	
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	530	535	540	
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	545	550	555	560
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	565	570	575	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	580	585	590	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	595	600	605	
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	610	615	620	
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	625	630	635	640
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	645	650	655	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	660	665	670	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	675	680	685	
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	690	695	700	
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	705	710	715	720
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	725	730	735	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	740	745	750	
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	755	760	765	
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	770	775	780	
Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val				

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785		790		795		800
Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val
	805		810		815	
Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala Gly Val
	820		825		830	
Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys						
	835					
 <210> SEQ ID NO 33						
<211> LENGTH: 780						
<212> TYPE: PRT						
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence						
<220> FEATURE:						
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: pVEC-ELP1						
 <400> SEQUENCE: 33						
Met Leu Leu Ile Ile Leu Arg Arg Arg Ile Arg Lys Gln Ala His Ala						
1		5		10		15
His Ser Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro						
	20		25		30	
Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly						
	35		40		45	
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala						
	50		55		60	
Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly						
	65		70		75	80
Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val						
	85		90		95	
Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro						
	100		105		110	
Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly						
	115		120		125	
Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val						
	130		135		140	
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly						
	145		150		155	160
Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val						
	165		170		175	
Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro						
	180		185		190	
Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly						
	195		200		205	
Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val						
	210		215		220	
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly						
	225		230		235	240
Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val						
	245		250		255	
Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro						
	260		265		270	
Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly						
	275		280		285	
Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val						
	290		295		300	
Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly						

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305	310	315	320
Val Pro Gly	Val Gly	Val Gly	Val Gly
	325	330	335
Pro Gly Ala	Val Pro Gly	Val Pro Gly	Val Gly Val Pro
	340	345	350
Gly Val Gly	Val Pro Gly	Gly Val Pro	Gly Ala Gly
	355	360	365
Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro Gly
	370	375	380
Gly Val Pro	Gly Ala Gly	Val Pro Gly	Val Pro Gly
385	390	395	400
Val Pro Gly	Val Gly	Val Pro Gly	Ala Gly Val
	405	410	415
Pro Gly Gly	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro
	420	425	430
Gly Gly Gly	Val Pro Gly	Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
	435	440	445
Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro
	450	455	460
Gly Val Pro	Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Gly
465	470	475	480
Val Pro Gly	Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Gly
	485	490	495
Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro
	500	505	510
Gly Ala Gly	Val Pro Gly	Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
	515	520	525
Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly	Gly Val Pro	Gly Ala Gly
	530	535	540
Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro	Gly Gly Gly
545	550	555	560
Val Pro Gly	Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Gly
	565	570	575
Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Pro	Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala
	580	585	590
Gly Val Gly	Val Pro Gly	Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val
	595	600	605
Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala	Gly Val Pro	Gly Gly Val
	610	615	620
Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro	Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala
625	630	635	640
Val Pro Gly	Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Gly
	645	650	655
Pro Gly Gly	Gly Val Pro	Gly Ala Gly	Val Pro Gly
	660	665	670
Gly Val Gly	Val Pro Gly	Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Gly
	675	680	685
Ala Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Val Pro	Gly Val Pro
	690	695	700
Gly Val Pro	Gly Gly Val	Pro Gly Ala	Gly Val Pro
705	710	715	720
Val Pro Gly	Val Gly Val	Pro Gly Val	Gly Gly Gly
	725	730	735

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Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro  
740 745 750

Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly  
755 760 765

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys  
770 775 780

<210> SEQ ID NO 34  
<211> LENGTH: 830  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: pVEC-ELP2

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Met Leu Leu Ile Ile Leu Arg Arg Arg Ile Arg Lys Gln Ala His Ala  
1 5 10 15

His Ser Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
20 25 30

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
35 40 45

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
50 55 60

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
65 70 75 80

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
85 90 95

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
100 105 110

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
115 120 125

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
130 135 140

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
145 150 155 160

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
165 170 175

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
180 185 190

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
195 200 205

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
210 215 220

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
225 230 235 240

Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
245 250 255

Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
260 265 270

Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
275 280 285

Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
290 295 300

Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
305 310 315 320



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Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 325 330 335  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 340 345 350  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 355 360 365  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 370 375 380  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 385 390 395 400  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 405 410 415  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 420 425 430  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 465 470 475 480  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 485 490 495  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 500 505 510  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 515 520 525  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 530 535 540  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 545 550 555 560  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 565 570 575  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 580 585 590  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 595 600 605  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 610 615 620  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 645 650 655  
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro  
 660 665 670  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly  
 675 680 685  
 Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly  
 690 695 700  
 Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly  
 705 710 715 720  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Val  
 725 730 735



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Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
		275					280					285			
Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val
		290				295					300				
Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
305					310					315					320
Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
				325					330					335	
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro
			340					345					350		
Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly
		355					360					365			
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Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
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Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
					645				650					655	
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		675					680						685		
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We claim:

1. A method of inhibiting the metastasis of cancer, comprising:

administering an effective amount of a compound comprising a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) and an elastin-like protein (ELP) to a subject having one or more cancer cells, the compound binding to an exterior surface of the one or more cancer cells thereby inhibiting adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration of the one or more cancer cells to a metastatic site; wherein the compound is not conjugated to a therapeutic agent, the CPP is selected from Tat, Penetratin, Bac-7, Transportan, pVEC, MTS, and combinations thereof, the ELP comprises the sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub>, where n is an integer from about 30 to about 200 and each X is independently selected from valine (Val; V), glycine (Gly; G), and alanine (Ala; A), and the cancer is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, melanoma, and combinations thereof.

2. A method of inhibiting the metastasis of cancer, comprising:

administering an effective amount of a compound comprising a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) and an elastin-like protein (ELP) to a subject having one or more cancer cells, the compound binding to an exterior surface of the one or more cancer cells thereby inhibiting adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration of the one or more cancer cells to a metastatic site; wherein

the compound is not conjugated to a therapeutic agent, the CPP is selected from Tat, Bac-7, Transportan, pVEC, MTS, and combinations thereof,

the ELP comprises the sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub>, where n is an integer from about 30 to about 200 and each X is independently selected from valine (Val; V), glycine (Gly; G), and alanine (Ala; A), and

the cancer is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, melanoma, and combinations thereof.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the one or more cancer cells are circulating cells.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more cancer cells are circulating cells.

5. A method of inhibiting the metastasis of cancer, comprising:

administering an effective amount of a compound consisting of a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) and an elastin-like protein (ELP) to a subject having one or more cancer cells, the compound binding to an exterior surface of the one or more cancer cells thereby inhibiting adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration of the one or more cancer cells to a metastatic site; wherein the CPP is selected from Tat, Penetratin, Bac-7, Transportan, pVEC, MTS, and combinations thereof, the ELP comprises the sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub>, where n is an integer from about 30 to about 200 and each X is independently selected from valine (Val; V), glycine (Gly; G), and alanine (Ala; A), and

the cancer is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, melanoma, and combinations thereof.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the one or more cancer cells are circulating cells. 5

7. A method of inhibiting the metastasis of cancer, comprising:

administering an effective amount of a compound consisting of a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) and an elastin-like protein (ELP) to a subject having one or more cancer cells, the compound binding to an exterior surface of the one or more cancer cells thereby inhibiting adhesion, spreading, invasion and migration of the one or more cancer cells to a metastatic site; wherein the CPP is selected from Tat, Bac-7, Transportan, pVEC, MTS, and combinations thereof, 10 15

the ELP comprises the sequence (VPGXG (SEQ ID NO: 37))<sub>n</sub>, where n is an integer from about 30 to about 200 and each X is independently selected from valine (Val; V), glycine (Gly; G), and alanine (Ala; A), and 20

the cancer is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, melanoma, and combinations thereof.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the one or more cancer cells are circulating cells. 25

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